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Animal Science

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JANUARY, 1944

FORTIETH YEAR OF SERVICE TO WESTERN AGRICULTURE

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WE MUST HOLD THE LINE!

On the home front the battle against inflation is now the most critical of all.

The winning of this battle will contribute much to winning the war.

It will contribute more than all else towards the solution of post-war problems.

. . .

The purpose of Price Control is to prevent inflation. Its purpose is to protect and maintain a basic standard of living.

A higher money income will not be of any advantage if, because prices are going up, our money buys less and less.

To win the battle against unemployment in the post-war period, we must first of all win the battle against inflation.

. . .

Salaries and wages are a large element, often the largest element, in the cost of everything we buy.

If the Price Ceiling breaks down, in the long run all e.

We must hold the line against inflation to assure war.

We must hold the line to provide a solid foundation which, after the war, to build a greater and a better Canada.

M. Mackenzie King

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

Ottawa, December 13, 1943

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System of Enterprise Deemed Best For Canada

S. H. Logan, President, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Declares War Being Fought to Preserve Freedom, Not Bureaucracy. S. M. Wedd, General Manager, Emphasizes Bank's Wide-spread Service to Public

At the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, held in the Head Office of the Bank in the City of Toronto, December 14th, Mr. S. H. Logan, President, and Mr. S. M. Wedd, General Manager, presented the Annual Statement of the Bank's operations in the past year, together with a review of Business Conditions. Mr. Logan's address to the meeting follows:

After four years of war we are told that we have approached the beginning of the end and that we can be justifiably optimistic as to the outcome of this, the greatest and costliest war in all history.

Marshaled in support of the united war effort has been the full power of the physical resources of the Allied Nations. Although at times seeming slow to move, its impetus has increased until there is now poised and ready to strike against Germany and Japan and their remaining satellites a weight of overpowering armament about three times greater than can be commanded by the Axis—a weight which is increasing day by day against an opposing output which decreases rather than rises.

ALLIES' WAR PRODUCTION

The British Commonwealth of Nations has been and is producing nearly one-quarter of all the supplies and armament of the United Nations, exceeding the combined output of Germany, Austria and occupied Czechoslovakia. Of this great total the United Kingdom produces three-quarters, and of that share three-quarters is being sent abroad.

Now the great production of the United States rolls on—war expenditures of \$90,000,000,000 this year—a half of this in fighting material—guns, munitions, planes, tanks, motor vehicles, ships, etc.—enough to equip 10,000,000 men in their own services and furnish Lend-Lease supplies to Allied forces and civilians of \$9,000,000,000 annually.

In Canada production of armament has not been as large this year as was at first projected. There have been excess accumulations of certain supplies, scarcity of materials, time spent on re-engineering resulting from simplified specifications and cost-saving devices, and in some areas labour shortages and unfortunate labour disturbances. Yet the national effort as a whole this year was on a vastly greater scale than in 1942, expenditures of the Dominion of Canada for war purposes increasing by 40 per cent. to \$3,947,000,000.

ENTERPRISE MENACED

Such has Canada done as a nation at war. Despite these accomplishments, both of labour and the men by whose own initiative and under whose guidance have been built great enterprises and who have given the benefit of their years of personal experience, there is being fostered in some quarters an agitation against free enterprise, whether it be individual or corporate. These reflections are aimed to cast doubt, suspicion and prejudice against any business—first against the large corporations calling them monopolistic, but aimed also at any individual enterprise. Apparently distrusting all motives and capabilities but their own, those behind the movement advocate a new system under which all production, labour and distribution would be directed by them alone.

DANGERS TO ALL CLASSES

Any such programme demands thoughtful examination by every citizen, for however well-intentioned these proposals for bureaucratic control may be, they have elements of danger for all classes: farmers and other producers, manufacturers, tradesmen, professional people and wage-earners. The inevitable end of such a system is a form of dictatorship and domination of the national economy, with capital, production and labour committed to whatever ventures,

whether economic or political, a few leaders may decide.

Apart altogether from shareholders in corporations, our system of individual enterprise actually is made up of over 1,250,000 proprietors of business in Canada. These proprietors are the owners of farms, factories, mills, workshops, retail stores and other small business establishments. The interests of this vast number of citizens engaged in enterprise on their own account, as well as others, would be greatly endangered by permanent economic control, and they should not be misguided by the argument that complete socialism is feasible merely by control of key industries. Socialism cannot stop short of absolute control of every individual business unit, small and large.

BANKING

The most ardent supporters of government regimentation extend their arguments to nationalization of banking. So far, they do not claim that the Canadian banking system is inadequate or inefficient.

It seems that there persists among advocates of nationalized banking the idea that the chartered banks monopolize credit in some measure for the so-called "big interests". Moreover, it is implied that the banks control, partly or wholly, the "big interests", or that the "big interests" control them, erroneous assumptions since no bank, so far as we know, has any large stock holdings in any trading corporation, nor has any "big interest" any important holding in bank stocks. The greater part of the business of our ten chartered banks, which are highly competitive, is directly with the general public through over 3,000 branches manned by staffs trained to render impartial community service, principally on their individual responsibility. In this Bank, for example, branch managers deal directly with fully nine-tenths of the borrowing transactions through their own offices, making thousands of loans each year to all classes of the public, manufacturers, traders, farmers, wage-earners and others.

Nationalization of the Canadian banking system would be monopolistic banking in the true sense of the word, for then all the banking business of the people of Canada would be under political control and each individual's account be subject to scrutiny by a representative of socialistic authority. Surely the millions of people who constitute the banking public—the four million depositors and the hundreds of thousands of borrowers—would not wish to submit to such results of nationalization.

ENTERPRISE THE BEST ROAD

The people of Canada have the choice of two roads. One is paved with promises that a socialistic government—no matter how the result is to be obtained—can guarantee security and an abundant life for all from some imaginary source of wealth and well-being. Always this road has ended in economic disaster.

The other road is our present system of free enterprise. We do not say that it has been altogether smooth, and that no mistakes have been made by those who have followed it, but we do say definitely that it led to Canada's great progress.

We also say with strong confidence that this thoroughfare of enterprise is the only one that can lead to business expansion, full employment and better economic and social opportunities for all. It is the road that will be travelled by a free and happy people.

POST-WAR CONDITIONS

Much of Canada's prosperity comes from the export of her primary producers—the grain growers of the West, the livestock raisers, the miners of metals, the lumbermen, the fishermen and fruit growers—and after the war many more of our manufacturers. To carry on our foreign trade after the

war we must be prepared to meet the needs of world consumers in a highly competitive market, consumers who will make their own choice of goods and who will pay only the price that they can afford. Make no mistake, Canada does not set the export price; that is determined by what the world is willing to pay for what we have to sell, and we must also buy from countries abroad if our export trade is to be maintained.

When peace comes—and we cannot tell what form it will take, whether it will be an armistice with a period of gradual readjustment or whether it will be an abrupt ending which will demand of all of us speedy readjustment to peacetime needs—there is one thing of which we are sure, and that is that we must be prepared to make this period one of the minimum uncertainty. Returning members of the Armed Forces must be absorbed into the routine of commercial life with well-planned efficiency. We may reasonably expect, after the first uncertainties, demands for civilian goods which will bring about a high degree of employment and generally active business. Some of those now trained solely for war work will have to be retrained for peacetime operations, and to accomplish this smoothly there will be required a fine degree of co-operation between labour and management to ensure that both employers and employees will receive their due measure of return for the services which they render.

PERSONAL INITIATIVE NECESSARY FOR PROGRESS

We must remember that Canada's magnificent effort in this war has been due in large measure to the support and initiative of her million odd business enterprises. If political action is allowed to destroy or weaken that initiative, advancement of this country will greatly be retarded, and its natural virility tend to become decadent.

A grave warning from no less a person than the British Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, against bureaucracy was issued in these words, which we quote:

"We must beware of trying to build a society in which nobody counts for anything except the politician or official, a society where enterprise gains no reward and thrift no privileges. I say 'try to build' because of all the races in the world our people would be the last to consent to be governed by a bureaucracy. Freedom is their life-blood. . . . We must expect taxation after the war to be heavier than it was before the war, but we do not intend to shape our plans or levy taxation in a way which by removing personal incentive would destroy initiative and enterprise."

There are still great opportunities in this country—as great as ever in the past—for people with initiative, ability and a progressive spirit. They must be free to go forward as the result of their own individuality and enterprise and feel that this war was fought to preserve that freedom and not to develop and build up a bureaucracy.

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

The Financial Statement now presented shows the aggregate assets of the Bank at \$1,003,183,000, the highest in our history and representing an increase of \$116,522,000 over the corresponding figure of the previous fiscal year. Cash reserves are \$165,559,000 and total quick assets at \$714,660,000 are equivalent to 75.10 per cent. of the Bank's total liabilities to the public.

Our total deposits now stand at \$913,879,000, an increase of \$121,319,000 over last year. This increase is made up principally of \$65,648,000 in demand deposits and \$50,611,000 in deposits bearing interest, the latter notwithstanding the very substantial investments which have been made by our customers in Victory Loan bonds.

It may be interesting at this time to analyze in a general way the make-up

of the figures which have just been presented. In the first place we have 1,132,973 deposit accounts, of which 97 per cent. are accounts of individuals. In view of this large number of accounts entrusted to the Bank which we operate solely on the direction of the respective depositors according to their needs, it is necessary for us to maintain large cash reserves, the first line of which is the Bank's holdings of notes of the Bank of Canada and the large balances which it carries at all times on deposit with that institution. Following this first line there is the large investment in the short and medium term securities of the Dominion of Canada. After this background of liquidity there are the Bank's loans to individuals and industry.

The Canadian banks are, of course, at all times anxious to develop their loaning business and in this way assist in the financing of the needs of agriculture, business and enterprise generally. In the past twelve months this Bank has made 201,697 individual loans to its customers and it might be mentioned here that of these over 60 per cent. were for amounts of \$200 or less.

An examination of the figures which I have just outlined shows that while the assets of the Bank are large in the aggregate they mainly counterbalance the liabilities to a great number of individual depositors.

FINE STAFF RECORD

The integral and vitalizing factor in the production of our Balance Sheet is, of course, the staff of the Bank. In the past year the banking system, in addition to its already enlarged day-to-day responsibilities due to war activities, has taken on among other governmental services "coupon banking" for the Ration Board.

In the past year 323 additional members of the staff have joined the services, bringing the total up to 1,618. Of these 45 have given their lives for their country and we shall miss them deeply. I am sure you will join with me in extending to their relatives our sympathy.

With respect to our young men and women now in the services, we would like to add that it is our hope that they will soon be back in civil life and to say that our foremost thought is to see that employment is immediately available for them in the Bank.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

The past year has set a new high record in industrial activity in Canada in response to the greatest requirements for war materials ever known.

On the other hand, the primary industries, agriculture, forestry, mining and fishing, all showed lower production records than in 1942.

General crop out-turns were nearly one-third below those of last year. Apart from the farm labour shortage acute in some of the largest production areas, was the most unfavourable planting and growing weather in many years in Central and Eastern Canada.

As we all know, the shift from a peace to a war economy involves many complicated problems, but the readjustment from a war to a peace basis, which we have to face, presents even greater difficulties. This is because in the first place the shift to war production is a shift from production to meet varied and uncertain requirements of thousands of individual consumers to production to meet a concentrated demand for munitions of war and, in the second place, because under the impulse of patriotic emotion people accept more readily the sacrifices and inconveniences involved. However, the smooth readjustment to peace conditions is hardly less important than the converse and it can be achieved if we all work together with the same determined purpose that has characterized our outstanding national contribution to the successful prosecution of the war.

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Sawfly Resistant Wheat?

Work of Scientists May Solve One of Prairie Wheat Growers' Major Problems.

IN the near future the Dominion Experimental Farms may have a wheat that will be resistant to the Wheat Stem Sawfly, an insect that in recent years has caused losses of many millions of bushels of wheat, the Agriculture Department stated recently.

At the present time over 100 new varieties of wheat bred for sawfly resistance are under test at four points in Western Canada. Several of these varieties have been showing up particularly well during the past two or three years, but until one or more fulfils all the exacting tests in regard, not only to resistance to sawfly attack, but to yielding ability, strength of straw, resistance to other diseases such as rust and smut and at the same time have the desired milling and baking qualities, a final appraisal cannot be made.

In attempting to evolve a wheat capable of resisting wheat stem sawfly, collections of all sorts of wheat types from different parts of the world have been made with the hope that a wheat might be found in which the insect would not develop, explains Dr. Newman, Dominion Cerealist. Two varieties of wheat from New Zealand have been found to resist attacks by the sawfly, but on other counts they are inferior, measured by the standards of the best varieties of wheat in Canada. But being resistant to the sawfly the two New Zealand varieties are being used in a comprehensive breeding programme designed to combine sawfly resistance with the good qualities of the best Canadian types, such as Marquis, Reward, Renown, and Regent, the famous varieties developed by the Dominion Experimental Farms. The first two have been consistent winners of the world's wheat championship at the International Grain and Hay Show, Chicago. The last two are rust-resistant varieties of more recent introduction.

The work of breeding sawfly resistant wheats is centralized at the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current, Sask., under the direction of A. W. Platt, a plant breeder, of the Cereal Division. Co-operative work is also being carried on at the Dominion Experimental Station at Scott, Sask., and at Illustration Stations at Shaunavon, Sask., and Nobleford, Alberta.

Sawfly Control

Meanwhile the Division of Entomology of the Agriculture Department in addition to co-operating in the plant breeding has for several years been doing special work to study the methods of control of the sawfly at its laboratory at Lethbridge, Alberta, by Dr. C. W. Farstad under H. L. Seamans. The information that has been made available from this laboratory has substantially helped to reduce the losses caused by the insect. This work will continue while the plant breeding in connection with a sawfly resistant wheat is being continued.

The sawfly is most widely established in the wheat producing areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta, though Manitoba has had a fair sized section of light infestation in recent years.

Losses caused by the sawfly are not only in bushels but where it is prevalent it is necessary to cut the crop as close to the ground as possible in order to get as much of the broken-down wheat as possible and this interferes with the control of soil drifting, a major problem on the prairies.

The wheat stem sawfly is a native insect, which has spread from wild grasses to closely allied cultivated plants such as wheat and rye. It first began to attract attention about 40 years ago, but it is only in recent years that it has been a serious threat to the whole of the wheat growing area of Western Canada.

If the Dominion plant breeders ultimately are successful in developing a sawfly resistant wheat it will be another triumph to several which they have made in the realm of wheat plant breeding, which was started over 50

years ago by the Dominion Experimental Farms. The late Sir Charles Saunders, first Dominion Cerealist, developed the world-famous Marquis wheat which enabled the wheat growing area in Western Canada to be extended northward to an extent that it was not thought possible, prior to the introduction of Marquis. Since then other varieties of hard spring and rust resistant wheat have been introduced and generally adopted.

If and when a fully satisfactory sawfly resistant wheat is evolved, it will save several million dollars to Western Canadian wheat producers.

Clean Seed Now!

OFTEN the farmer seed-grower defers his over-winter seed cleaning until late in the spring because of uncertainty as to whether his seed is going to find a market. The usual result is that he is often too busy in the spring to do a thorough job. On the other hand, the grower who has a mouse-proof room can have his seed cleaned, bagged and weighed ready for inspection later on at his leisure during the winter months. If the seed is not sold in the spring, it will keep. Grain seed is in short supply in Eastern Canada at present and so it is advisable to conserve all available seed.

For the ordinary farmer, although there are well-equipped seed cleaning points all over Canada, these facilities may be beyond his reach and he has to clean and grade his seed on the farm. While a large power unit is capable of doing a better job of seed cleaning than the small fanning mill, yet satisfactory results can be obtained by the farm fanning mill. The labour of handling and cleaning seed on the farm may be considerably reduced where the layout permits the elevation of the seed from the cleaner to an overhead bin. From this bin the seed can be spouted back for the necessary second and third cleaning to make a satisfactory job.

An important feature of any seed cleaning machine, whether or not it is large or small, is the combination of sieves used. The top scalping sieve should be barely large enough to let the grain through, the larger material being sifted off. The size and shape of the seed being cleaned naturally determines the size of grading screens to be used. In some seasons and for some varieties, sieves of different sizes may be required. Information as to where the material for making sieves may be purchased may be obtained by applying to the nearest Dominion Experimental Station, Agricultural College, or Agricultural Representative.

Five-Day Week

A FIVE-DAY week is enough for any farmer, Clarence S. Wendell, a New York State farmer, maintains, citing his own case.

Told by a doctor two years ago that he was working too hard, he began devising ways to cut down. Now he is making more money, he says, and feels well.

"You take a thing like getting on war time, and if you try to get the cows into the barn in the morning," he said. "Cows won't come in from the pasture before sunrise, they just lie there and look at you. Takes an hour to get them up and inside. So I sleep an extra hour and go out at 7 o'clock and they're waiting to come in."

Besides streamlining his 150-acre farm to one of 80 acres, Mr. Wendell cut his dairy herd from 23 to 11 cows and, to save repairing fences, had all his fields enclosed with single electrified strands.

He lays off on Wednesday and Sunday, except for milking and taking care of 400 chickens. He says he does not consider that work.—The Budget.

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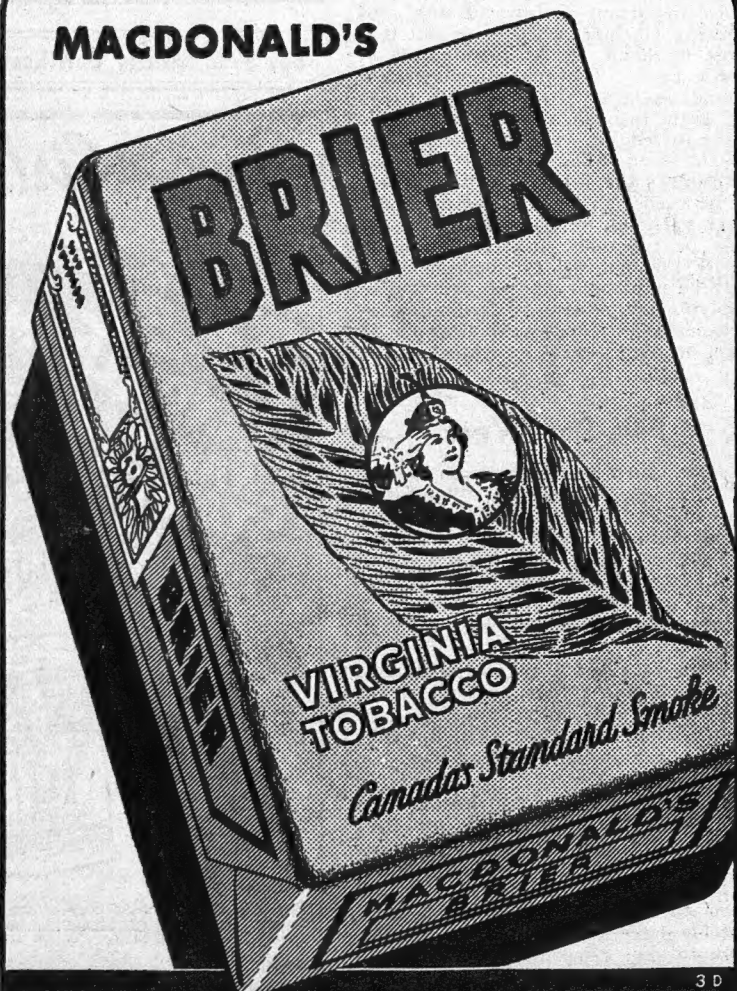
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Harvest Labour Plans Succeeded

HON. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, told the press recently that great satisfaction had been expressed with the results obtained through the efforts of National Selective Service, in co-operation with provincial authorities, in providing labour for harvesting operations on the prairies.

Mr. Mitchell said that about 4,000 farmers from Ontario were transferred to the Prairie Provinces and that "those who participated in this harvest excursion to help their fellow-farmers could be justifiably proud of a job well done."

"I have received letters from provincial premiers, ministers of agriculture, and other officials complimenting us on the type of man transferred to the Prairies to assist in the harvesting last year", the Minister declared, "and while a great deal of the credit for the success of this programme should be given to the provincial and National Selective Service officials who have co-operated in working out the many administrative details involved, the major share of any credit must go to the men themselves who volunteered for this necessary work. Through their wholehearted participation, the possibility of a large portion of the western grain crop being lost by reason of a labour shortage was nullified."

"The very valuable assistance received from soldiers in all parts of Canada has also been greatly appreciated." Mr. Mitchell said, "Soldiers were granted compassionate farm leave by the military authorities and permitted to return home where they knew conditions and were able to render the best service."

The Minister quoted letters from provincial premiers, ministers of agriculture and agricultural officials as follows:

Western Opinions

The Manitoba Director of Agriculture, D. M. McLean, wrote the Department saying that "... arrangements made in the East with respect to the use of soldiers on farm duty, and the Eastern harvesters were more than satisfactory. We have had very few complaints, in fact, there has been much praise of the class of help sent to our farmers here, who are very appreciative of the assistance that your Department has been able to give."

Hon. W. J. Patterson, Premier of Saskatchewan, wrote as follows: Now that our harvesting and threshing operations are nearing completion, I

would like to express to you the sincere appreciation of my Government for the splendid assistance supplied by yourself and your Department in helping us to meet a difficult problem. The 2,300 men who came to Saskatchewan from Ontario were a particularly fine group and gave excellent satisfaction wherever they were employed. We were fortunate in having good harvest weather and as a result the crop has been taken off in splendid condition.

Hon. D. MacMillan, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta wrote: We received about 700 harvesters from Ontario and about 475 were sent into Alberta when they finished work in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. These men have been most satisfactory, and I wish to commend yourself and the officials of National Selective Service for the very excellent type of man they have dispatched from Ontario to assist us with the harvesting last year. We have not had any complaints about the men who reached Alberta, and I understand they are all giving very good service... I would also like to mention that valuable assistance has been received from soldiers.

Mr. Mitchell pointed out that the campaign to move farmers to the West for the harvest was worked out by National Selective Service early in 1943, and during the summer the plan was developed and carried through most efficiently through the activity of what he described as the "Administrative Partnership of Selective Service" with each province, by which each carried a share of the work involved and each paid an equal share of the expenses.

The Minister expressed himself as being gratified with the results and expressed his appreciation of the fine service rendered by provincial civil servants and the staffs of the various National Selective Service Offices across the Dominion whose attention to the details of this campaign has rendered it such a success.

Highly Mechanized

THE increase in the area under the plough in Britain has been achieved only by expansion of mechanized farming. Tractors in Britain have increased from 55 thousand in 1939 to 150 thousand in 1942, while the number of implements used in connection with these tractors has jumped from 200 thousand in 1939 to 1.175 million in 1942.

1944 Farm Production Objectives

FOLLOWING are the production objectives for some of the principal crops set at the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference held in Ottawa, December 6th to 8th:

	1943	1944	Per cent change
Grains and Hay—	(acres)	(acres)	
Wheat	17,488,000	17,488,000	No change
Oats	15,407,000	16,377,000	6 increase
Barley	8,397,000	8,500,000	1 "
Rye	576,000	576,000	No change
Mixed grains	1,463,000	1,760,000	20 increase
Hay and clover	9,815,000	9,815,000	No change
Alfalfa	1,544,000	1,544,000	" "
Oilseed Crops —			
Flaxseed	2,947,800	1,890,600	36 decrease
Soybeans	50,400	55,100	9 increase
Rape seed	4,051	10,000	247 "
Sunflower seed	29,000	50,000	72 "
Meat Animals —	(Numbers)		
Hogs	7,000,000	7,000,000	No change
Beef cattle	1,110,000	1,177,600	6 increase
Calves	645,000	662,800	3 "
Sheep and lambs	840,000	880,500	5 "
Dairy Products—	(Pounds)		
Total milk	17.4 billion	17.4 billion	No change
Creamery butter	313,724,000	303,276,000	3 decrease
Factory cheese	158,672,000	148,390,000	7 "
Evaporated milk	178,000,000	178,000,000	No change
Condensed whole milk	24,000,000	24,000,000	" "
Whole milk powder....	16,800,000	16,800,000	" "
Skim milk	24,000,000	24,000,000	" "
Eggs and Poultry—			
Eggs	335,000,000	335,000,000	No change
Chicken & fowl (lbs.)	224,881,000	250,000,000	11 increase
Turkeys	29,151,000	29,151,000	No change
Other Products—			
Potatoes	532,700	558,980	5 increase
Leafy green vegetables	230,343	230,343	No change
Root vegetables (tons)	318,165	318,165	" "
Fibre flax	35,000	48,000	37 increase

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Volume XL

CALGARY

January, 1944

CANADA

Number 1

AUSTRALIAN MORTGAGE BANK

Australia always seems to lead the way in social experiments. It is now announced that the Commonwealth Bank, owned by the nation as Canada's central bank also is, is establishing a mortgage bank department. The Act makes the following provisions:

Advances to be made only to persons, firms, etc., engaged in farming, agricultural, horticultural, pastoral, or grazing operations, or in any other form of primary production as the banks thinks fit.

Security to be a first mortgage to the bank of an estate or interest in land used, or to be used, for primary production.

Money lent is to be employed in connection with the borrower's primary production operations to purchase land for this purpose, or to discharge a prior encumbrance on the security.

Borrower may not, without the consent in writing of the bank, further mortgage, or otherwise deal with, the property lodged as security.

Loans shall be for a period of not less than five years, or more than 41 years.

Maximum loan £5,000 (about \$20,000).
Loans not to exceed 70 per cent. of the valuation of the security, as determined by the bank.

Loans repayable by equal half-yearly instalments of principal and interest, and payment at the end of the period of the loan of the balance, if any, then outstanding.

A borrower may, at any time, pay to the bank any portion of the loan in multiples of £10, and such repayment will bear interest at the rate payable under the mortgage.

Canada's efforts in the same directions have not been marked by liberality and have not been conspicuously successful. We have all the machinery available, but functioning under such timid policies that it is almost wholly ineffective. *We cannot have cheap money without collective security. We must learn the meaning of co-operation.*

GRAINS FOR FUEL

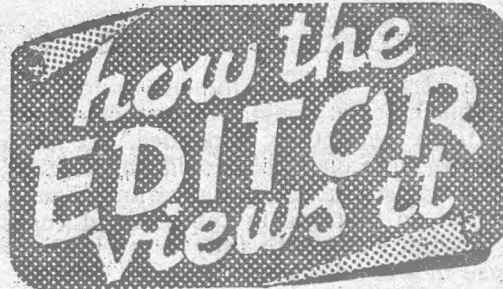
We have heard some heart-breaking stories about grain being destroyed in some countries while in others people were starving. Argentina is now producing grain partly for fuel. A new decree says:

"... in face of the increasing absorption of grains for fuel purposes as a result of the shortage of both solid and liquid fuels due to the war, it was found necessary to change the agrarian policy calling for the reduction of crop acreage, which has been followed during the past few years.

"... the Government favours the increase of the area sown to the various farm crops, in the measure the advanced season permits, and assures producers the disposition of their grain production. To this effect, the Government pledged itself to buy all the grain production at the minimum prices which will be eventually established, should the price level of the free market fail to cover production costs.

"On the other hand, the Government reminds the industry in general that the risk it assumes is justified by its mere desire of assuring an adequate fuel supply. In this respect, the industrial interests are advised that the sale of grains for such purposes will be made at prices similar to those paid to producers since, on account of the present financial position of the country, the Government cannot afford to sell at lower prices."

So when grain is being burned in Argentina humanitarians need no longer weep. It is "according to plan" as the Nazis say when their armies retire in a hurry.



THE NEW YEAR

We may safely enter the year 1944 with greater confidence than was justified on the threshold of 1943. We may now, with confidence, predict the end of the war in Europe within the not distant future, certainly long before the end of the new year. The conflict in the Pacific may be somewhat prolonged, but it will not make anything like the demand on our national resources.

We will then be concerned with "winning the peace" at home. And by that I mean, through the earnest effort of a united people, to construct a new and better Canada. May the Almighty bestow his blessing upon that fateful task—the greatest that has confronted us since Canada became a nation.

Best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year to our wide circle of loyal "Review" families.



TOWN VERSUS COUNTRYSIDE

The very excellent "Letter Review", of Fort Erie, Ont., recently carried the following comments on the world food situation:

"Every attempt to pile up stocks of food, in a world which is terribly short of food, must deprive someone of food—which is so badly needed that we cannot afford to store it up at present.

"This Doctrine—that world food production is inadequate—happens to be demonstrably correct. It is not popular—current opinion being apparently that we can always depend on there being plenty of food, and that what we have to worry about is how to make it possible for urban workers to buy their food more cheaply. Cheap food is highly desirable—but the first need is some food, and there is not enough food in the world to permit us to forget that increased production is the first and most vital need.

"World Food Conference submission of Canadian delegation does not come to grips with the real problems; talks too much of accumulating surplus stocks, and of subsidizing distribution to the poorer inhabitants of the world. Food production is the major activity of the human race. Why should it have to live on handouts? As for arrangements to share surpluses of food, all that need be said is that there are no surpluses, and all that people are talking about is how to share shortages."

This reflects an unusually realistic attitude for an urban publication. The people in Canada—and most other agricultural countries—should be made to realize, that the spectacular industrial development since the opening of this century has been built principally on cheap food. On the exploitation and virtual enslavement of

the farmer, who, on account of uneconomic prices, has been reduced to a standard of living and long working hours utterly unacceptable to the highly paid urban workers. That glaringly unbalanced national economy, robbing the farmer of adequate purchasing power, has been chiefly responsible for our long periods of business depression and abnormal unemployment. *If we do not mend our ways we may presently face a food shortage.*

SOCIAL SERVICE

As I have often stated in these columns, decent people—which means the great majority—are filled with sympathy for those who meet with undeserved misfortune and are always eager to come to their relief. The social services which pay the highest dividends are those which help the citizen "to help himself". The following observations from the "Canadian Countryman" of Toronto, are particularly timely:

"The Marsh Report suggests the expenditure of somewhere between \$800 and \$1,000 million on a Social Security Programme. It assumes that after the war we shall have a national income of \$8,000 million. The highest peace-time income previously obtained was less than \$4,800 million. According to this we can go to war, waste labour, squander resources, provide Britain with gifts of \$2,000 million and wind up with an income of \$3,000 million more than we ever had before. It cannot be done and won't be done unless it is brought about by inflation of prices which will certainly do more harm than good.

"Any program of spending based on a volume of national income so far remote from past peace-time levels must be considered as a joke, more or less. A high national income is the result of definite conditions, when the conditions are not present the income will not develop. For instance the Marsh Report proposes vast expenditures. This calls for high taxes. High taxes will lead to high wages and high wage rates check the expansion of business. It is regrettable that so few of our social reformers are practical business men or farmers. Either of these two groups would realize this obvious fact. The nation is not enriched by taking money from some and giving to others—industry and agriculture may be injured by the process.—H. G. N."

Of course, this elaborate programme is only of sketchy interest to the countryside. It is largely a scheme to take care of the misfits and casualties of our town communities. However, is it not time enough to adopt these elaborate and highly expensive plans after the war ends and we have some sort of an inkling of what our normal post-war economic position is going to be, and can better estimate just what we can afford?

DEMOCRACY AND STRIKERS

The press now records an all-out strike of railway employees in the United States at the end of 1943, tying up a vast and indispensable transportation system while the country is at war. Railway employees in North America have for many years been the most highly paid and pampered amongst organized workers.

They are dubbed the "aristocracy" of labour. We hear of senior engine drivers drawing down over \$6,000 a year and working only 15 days of 8 hours each month. We also hear of railway com-

panies generally being in a state of hopeless insolvency owing to their increasing labour costs prior to the war, which came along barely in the nick of time to pull them out of the hole—temporarily.

However, those are not the main points of the situation. The crucial question is, how democracy can function at all against the power wielded by highly organized and numerically extensive occupational groups to tie up the indispensable services of a nation, even in time of war, to enforce their demands for a greater share of the national income, no matter how preposterous such demands may be.

It is crystal clear that no democratic government is strong enough to properly protect the public interest against the strong-arm black-mailing tactics of these militant and powerful pressure groups. What is the ultimate answer? The fall of democracy and the advent of dictatorship? I can see no other.

SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATIVE

The "Farmer's Advocate", of London, Ont., states that The United Farmers' Co-operative Company reports a turnover in the past year of more than \$17,000,000, its patronage dividends exceed \$70,000, and more than \$37,000 will be paid to the Government for income and excess profit taxes. The thirtieth annual shareholders' meeting will be held in Toronto shortly. The turnover in the past year was 2½ million dollars above any year in the Company's history. Out of net earnings a total of \$17,515 will be paid in interest to those who own shares. This is a proud record.

NICKLE IN AGRICULTURE

One of the principal elements in the cost of operating the mechanized farm is the durability of agricultural implements. Few farmers realize the tremendous debt they owe to the long list of nickle alloys now in general use in the manufacture of the moving parts of the machinery in daily use.

Research has developed special nickle alloys in great numbers and suitable for various purposes. Because of their more favorable weight ratios, greater strength and longer wearing qualities, nickle alloys have played a major role in prolonging the life of farm equipment and have contributed largely to reducing production costs. The growing recognition of nickle steels and nickle cast-irons in the construction of agricultural equipment has established the farm as an important and expanding field for nickle consumption.

Nickle is distributed widely in the earth's crust, mostly in igneous rocks, but in only a very few places are there economically workable ore bodies. The most important mines today are those of the Sudbury district in the Province of Ontario, Canada; from these comes approximately 85 per cent of the world's supply of nickle. Norway was the chief producer from 1850 to about 1875, when it was superseded by New Caledonia as leader, until 1902. From that time on Canada has been the leading producer.

To equip the present modern North American farm with adequate implements requires 10 tons of steel. The heart of the farm is the mobile power unit—the tractor. Nickle steels and nickle cast iron have been used increasingly in tractor and implement construction and have become standard for such parts as axles, shafts, gears and pinions.

The availability of nickle steel and nickle cast-iron alloys, has accelerated the mechanization of farms. Today there are more than 1,500,000 tractors in operation

on North American farms, as compared with a few hundred thousand during the World War. Tractor designs, which have undergone many changes in the past years, have made for increased road speeds for general farm haulage and greater power for faster plowing. Nickle was largely responsible for this progress. These improvements together with an increased number of implement attachments have resulted in greater acreage output and lower operating costs. One of the crawler type farm tractors has approximately 65 steel and nickle cast-iron parts, weighing in the aggregate nearly a ton.

INCREASED COAL PRICES

The strike of coal miners ended as everyone knew it would. The men obtained practically what they demanded. At any rate, the mine operators could not absorb the increased cost, so the government authorized an increase in the price of coal all through Canada to fully cover the increase in wages, which, therefore, is now to be contributed by the consumers of coal, largely by the prairie farmers. Perhaps the miners need the extra money worse than the farmers do. That would seem to be the real point at issue.

SCORCHING THE WEEDS

"Science Service" tell us that a patent has been granted in the United States for a type of "flame thrower" for use in agriculture. It jets flame against the ground from pressure oil burners. The flames spread flat as they strike, heating low-growing weeds to the killing point, but having very little effect on the stout stalks of taller crop plants like cotton, cane and corn. Tests already made during the past two seasons, at state experiments stations and on privately-owned plantations, show that the flame cultivator can work faster than other types of weed-killing machines, and of course very much faster than gangs of field hands with hoes.

The revolutionary implication in the new invention lies in the fact that it does not stir the surface of the soil, thereby laying it open to the erosional action of the next rain. Instead, as the weeds wilt and die after the hot breath of the flame has passed over them they form a light mulch that protects the surface.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

The urban commodity price level is normally based on the ascertained cost of production and that in turn is geared to the anticipated volume of consumption. Such being the case the law of supply and demand is not a factor in the formation of urban prices. Agricultural prices, on the other hand, are determined by the volume of supply and demand the world over and bear no relation whatever to production costs. Farming operations are, in other words, still governed by the law of the jungle. *Farming is not a business susceptible to intelligent management. Neither prices nor volume of production can be forecasted. It is the world's greatest gamble.*

And we are told by mentally indolent administrators and those interests which have "axes to grind" that nothing can be done about it. The farmer presumably must submit to economic slavery for ever. This pessimistic attitude is sheer defeatism. Something is going to be done about it and soon. We cannot prosper in a world with prices half subject to natural laws and half to rational accounting. Remedies must be, and will be, found. The so-called "open market" is a snare and a

delusion. Any price forming machine which ignores production costs is a plain fake.

LOW-PRICE WHEAT NOT WANTED.

Wheat in occidental countries is the leading food item. Its market value sooner or later affects the prices of all agricultural products. It is, therefore, of prime importance to stabilize world wheat prices on a basis where the farmer can live. The Alberta Wheat Pool "Budget" recently quoted the following from a prominent Rotterdam grain firm:

"It appears that no exporting countries can export a bushel of wheat without some form of subsidy. There is no country in the world, either in the exporting or importing countries which can produce wheat at prices arrived at in free competition without government assistance. The importing countries do not wish to have imports of foreign wheat at low prices. In other words, there is nobody in the whole world who has any interest in low prices at all and yet prices are low, very low. All this seems stark lunacy. If this system should be continued there must arrive a point sooner or later when it will break down and complete chaos will reign in the world of wheat. There will be a regular wheat war raging, a war which will certainly not contribute an atmosphere favorable to a better political feeling all around the world. What is the use of such a mad race to get as much as possible of the share of exports when the total is strictly limited and when the lowering of prices only increase wheat consumption by the relatively small amount used for feeding."

The world wheat market picture is simply a nightmare. It conforms to no ordinary conception of rational business or economic justice. Even the Food Research Institute of Stanford is now reconciled to government intervention to ensure a living price of wheat.

WHEAT THE CONTROLLING FACTOR.

Nothing is of greater importance than an international agreement on minimum wheat prices. The four main export nations could make it stick. The export of wheat must, of course, be made a public monopoly as it now is in Canada. It should be feasible for them simply to agree to embargo exports when the Liverpool market went below a certain figure. That figure, of course, would have to be completely justifiable. For instance, the average market price of wheat over the past couple of centuries, which is about \$1.33 per bushel at Liverpool or \$1.00 on the western farm.

Timid souls fear that a fixed, minimum price would be resented by the millers. Probably it would, but what is the difference? Do the millers process wheat at a loss year after year? On what grounds then could they object to the farmer being protected to the extent of his operating cost? We are also told that world consumers would turn to other foods. That is simply nonsense. Europeans are not going to eat millet or soybeans because they are being asked to pay a reasonable price for bread grains, which would not exceed the average of what they have cheerfully paid in the past. All this stuff is merely special pleading. We are also warned there would be over-production, which is nothing new. We now know how to deal with that.

We are warned that the "big four" exporting nations will not stick to their agreement. All I can say on that point is, that it is high time we stopped "playing marbles" on that paramount issue. If the statesmen of Canada, Argentina, the United States and Australia cannot agree on a fair and practical formula, or having done so cannot be depended upon to adhere to it honestly, they should all be kicked out and placed in reform schools.

Charles Peterson

THE WORLD OF AGRICULTURE MOVES FORWARD

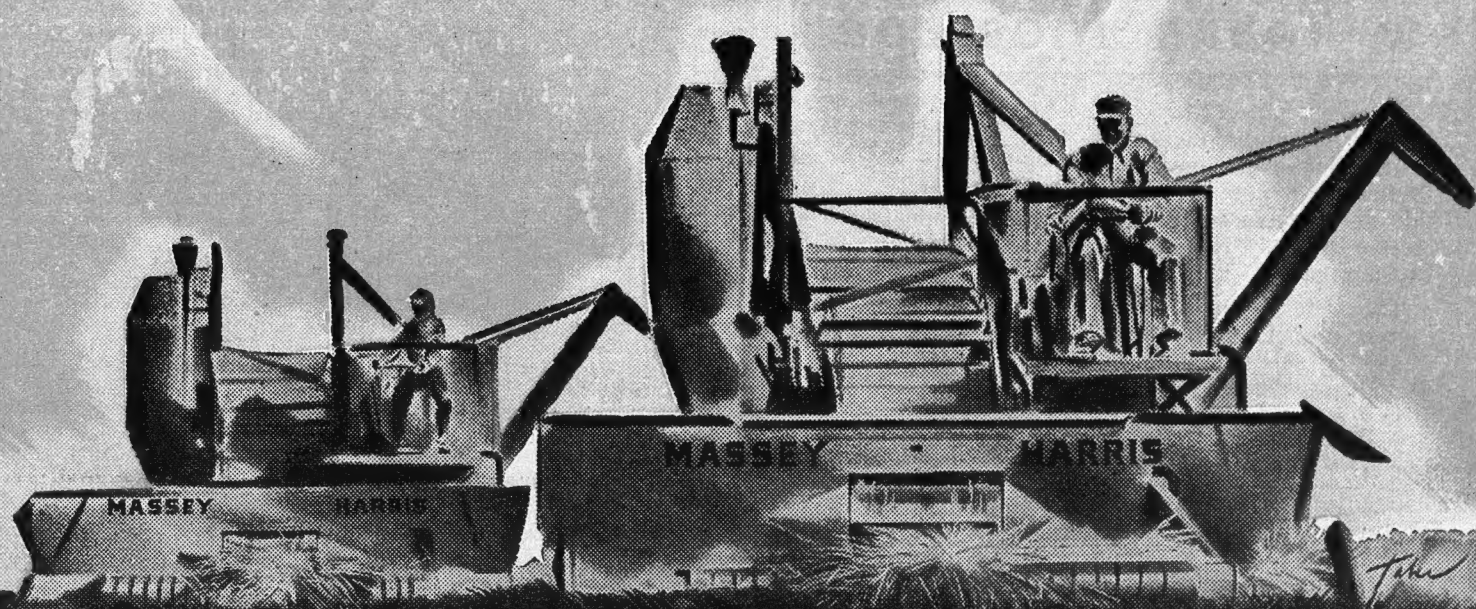
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• • •

To take care of essential requirements the production of new farm machinery for 1944 has been set at 80% of 1940. If you need new machines place your order with your local Massey-Harris dealer who will help you fill out the "essentiality application" form necessary under the government rationing plan.



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New Year's Message

The accomplishments of the Alberta Wheat Pool over the years are well known to the farm population of Alberta. But this great farm co-operative organization has no desire to rest on its laurels—to live in the past.

The ambition of the Alberta Wheat Pool is to be a virile, active force, constantly engaged in seeking to improve the lot of farm families.

If Alberta farm people will plan together and work together, they will be able to improve their own lot. They can depend on this fact—no other person will do the job for them.

Co-operation is not the complete answer to all our problems. Nevertheless, it is one answer and it is the most practical, logical and democratic method of obtaining economic freedom.

Alberta Wheat Pool

Prairie "Movie Night"

National Film Board Brings Topical Films to Remote Rural Areas.

THE old "folk-meetings" of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors have come to life again in the rural communities of the Dominion. To-day, over 400 thousand Canadians living in the vast rural areas of the country are being brought together in town halls and village stores to see the movie showings of the National Film Board rural circuits. Served by the 77 projectionists travelling with their programmes of film, they are seeing Canada at war, the world at war. They are seeing the life and industry of people at home and in other lands mobilized against the forces of tyranny; they are learning to know the significant role they are playing in the battle against fascism.

Alberta farmers, ranchers, miners—over 45 thousand in number—attend each month these rural circuit "Movie Nights". Many of them must travel great distances. They come by horse and wagon, by car, sometimes on foot. In those areas near Edmonton where the numbers of English and French-speaking peoples are almost equal, a joint English-French circuit is in operation, some of the films on each programme being furnished with an English sound track and others with French. And on the evening when "free films" are being shown at Golden Meadow in the Peace River district, the same pictures are being seen at Michichi in Southern Alberta; Salmon Arm, B.C.; Verigin, Sask.; St. Louis de Ha Ha, Quebec, and Peter's Port in Nova Scotia.

Curiosity is what brought the first audiences to the initial rural circuit showings in January of 1942. To many the motion picture was an entirely new experience. In northern Quebec regions and in the Mennonite and Ukrainian districts of the prairies, the National Film Board pictures were the first many of the residents had ever seen. One aged Ukrainian in a Manitoba community arriving at an evening film showing took his seat and peered hopefully into the projector lens. He was told that he would see the film by turning around and looking at the screen, not the lens.

Now Anticipated

To-day, the operators serving their individual regions with film programmes are eagerly awaited. The question of competition with the commercial theatres has never arisen. Rural Circuit showings are restricted to those regions where motion pictures are not generally seen. Each operator visits twenty such communities each month, returning on the same day the following month with a new set of pictures. He travels in "full dress", carrying with him not only his projector, films, and screen, but even a portable generator to be used for showings in those communities where there is no electricity. His transportation varies from train to car, to snowmobile. One operator in the Peace River District had to skate across a frozen lake, drawing his equipment behind him on a small toboggan. In many cases, transportation becomes a matter of ingenuity.

An important feature of the rural circuit showings is the afternoon presentation for school children. Arriving in an average Alberta community, the projectionist goes first to the local school. Here, not only the children from the town are present, but also those from other schools in the vicinity. Special arrangements are made to have all the children brought together to see the film programme. Bulletins sent in advance to country school teachers from the National Film Board, review the coming programme and suggest topical subjects relevant to the film which the pupils may discuss and investigate beforehand.

Stimulated by these film showings many interesting school projects have been started. Before the operator presented his film on Nutrition, the children of one school staged their own little playlet on the value of correct diet. In many communities students

submit paintings and pencil drawings on the pictures they have seen. Operator Harry Bubel, whose region covers the Peace River District, writes in this respect, "I have found that a common practice among the teachers in this area is to have the students write essays and commentations on part or the whole of the programmes and in most cases these seem to be excellent as reviews. The children use the teacher's copy of the booklet provided as reference material. Every teacher uses this booklet and several teachers whose schools do not come into the area I can reach with the actual shows, have requested that I give them booklets in any event so they may use them as bases for outlines on special topics and studies."

Aid to Children

From eastern Nova Scotia a projectionist writes to say that: "We have also introduced another feature and that is having the children read the compositions they have written on the previous screening. This has proven most beneficial in helping the children in public speaking and in overcoming 'stage fright'." As an encouragement for this work, teachers and projectionists often offer small prizes for the best essays or drawings.

And at about 8:30 o'clock that evening the adult residents for miles around come to the village "theatre" for their film showing. But in this case the theatre has none of the luxurious surroundings of the urban movie house. It may be the town hall or church basement; it may be a large store, an attic, even a pool hall. And here the benches and chairs are set up for the night, the

(Continued on page 17)

Warble Fly Costly

IT is only recently that the ravages amongst cattle, caused by warble fly, or heel fly, have come to be fully appreciated by farmers. A conservative estimate of losses in milk production, and from damaged hides and under-weight beef cattle, is at least 10 million dollars a year. But the necessity for strong and sustained action to combat the pest is now more widely realized, and farmers are beginning to carry the war to the warbles, both by individual and community effort.

There are two varieties of the warble fly generally found in Canada, both about five-eighths of an inch long, one with a reddish orange tail colouring, the other orange yellow. It has a most terrifying effect on cattle, and causes them to gallop madly in all directions. It deposits its eggs at the base of the animal's hair, as many as fourteen eggs having been found on a single hair. In a few days larvae emerge, pierce the skin, and travel up through the connective tissues to the back. There they form a swelling under the skin (this usually appears about mid-winter), with a small opening through which they breathe. As they grow, the swelling enlarges until in the spring, they literally eat their way out, leaving holes that ruin the best part of the hide. In due course, they become warble flies, to repeat the deadly process of damage.

There is no known way of attacking the fly, therefore the method is to destroy the warbles, as they appear on the cattle, by treating them with a solution poisonous to insects, but non-poisonous to the cattle. Chipman Warble powder, the active agent of which is rotenone (derris root), is a specially effective preparation for this purpose.

Cattle should be examined periodically, and treatment applied as soon as a number of warble swellings appear showing breathing openings. As warbles do not all appear at the same time, four treatments should be given altogether at intervals of three to four weeks. The solution penetrates the openings, and destroys the warbles which shrink up and are either expelled or absorbed.

DAIRYMEN'S CORNER

Hints on Washing Cream Separator

D. H. McCALLUM, Dairy Commissioner, advises that a new effective and very much faster method of washing the cream separator has been developed and introduced by Professor A. W. Rudnick, Extension Dairyman, Iowa State College. The two-minute method of washing a cream separator has been made possible by the use of wetting agents—a new and different kind of washing product which looks like soap, acts like soap, has many advantages not possessed by soap, but is not soap.

The method is easy and practical which should have a special appeal in these days of labour shortage. Furthermore, it is very effective and does a good job by reducing the required time to two minutes or less and in this way it eliminates the one thing many cream producers dislike about the separator, namely the washing operation.

Here is the way this method of washing is employed:

1. After all milk has left the supply can, shut off power or stop turning the separator crank.

2. Rinse the supply can with a cup of warm water and shut off faucet.

3. Add directly over the float one pint of warm water or skim milk, or enough to clear the cream from the machine.

4. Place about one tablespoon of a wetting agent in the supply tank. Then pour in a pail of warm water. Be sure it is a full pail, about 120 F. See that the wetting agent is dissolved and let this go through the separator while the bowl is running down. While the solution is running from the machine, brush the supply tank inside and out with a soft brush; also the inside and

outside of the cream and skim milk spouts, as well as the frame of the separator.

(The four steps above must be followed out as rapidly as possible.)

5. Pour the water which has come through the machine into a dishpan.

6. Dismantle the separator. The supply tank, spouts, float and inlet will seldom need further cleaning. Place these parts in the supply tank. There may be some foam on these parts when they are removed but further inspection will disclose that this foam is from the cleaning solution and is not milk or cream.

7. On opening the bowl the discs will be perfectly clean as a rule. There may be a slight smear on an occasional disc. In that case set the discs in the water and run the brush down through the hole, pumping the water between them. The flow caused by the brush will clear the discs. Shake the discs apart for inspection and place them in the supply can.

8. The slime on the rest of the bowl parts will be soft and easily washed off with a brush. It requires no scouring and a soft brush will do the work nicely.

9. After all the parts are in the supply can pour a kettle of boiling water over them, drain and allow to dry.

...

Avoid Cold Water

FOR all cattle in winter, particularly for dairy cows, a liberal supply of good clean water is necessary. And an important thing is that the chill should be taken off the water before drinking. As pointed out by W. D. Albright, Superintendent Dominion Experimental Farm, Beaverlodge, Alberta, "starey-coated, constipated cattle shivering hump-backed at icy troughs on a bleak winter day are an object of sympathy and a standing advertisement for shrunken profits". If the water is ice-cold, the animals do not drink enough water. The small amount that they do drink checks natural functions. Results are constipation, ill-thrift, and sometimes indigestion.

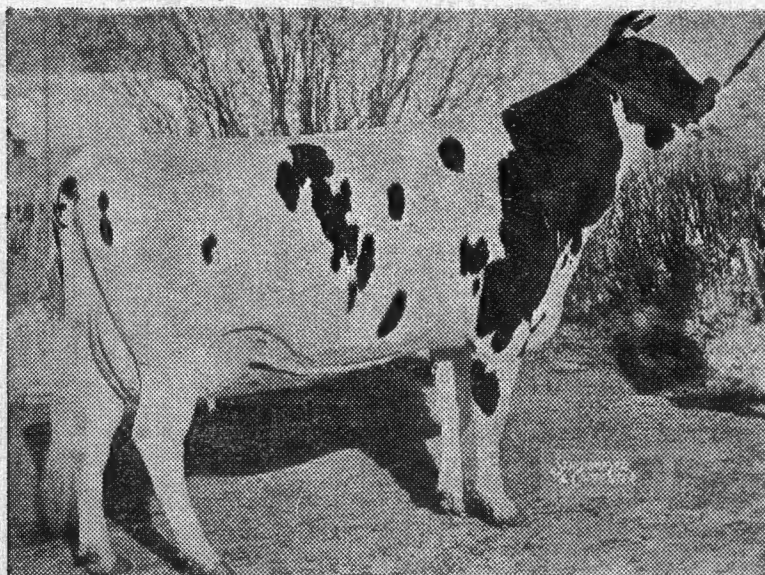
Warm water is relaxing and substitutes in part for succulent feed. Half a pailful of tepid water has brought many a horse around after an immersion or after a cold hard drive. Swine do poorly on ice-cold drinks. A heater in the drinking tank will not only avoid much ice chopping but will contribute decidedly to the health and comfort of the farmyard stock.

Suspend Dairy Meet

AT a meeting of the Alberta Dairymen's Association, held in Edmonton, recently, it was the unanimous decision of the Board that owing to abnormal conditions brought about by the war, no Dairy Convention would be held during 1944.

The Board favoured the continuation of the Buttermakers' Conference and recommended that at certain points, such as, Edmonton and Calgary, they be enlarged to include dairy producers and be known as Dairy Conferences. These meetings will probably be held earlier than in former years, and it was felt that the month of March might be satisfactory to the majority of those whom these meetings are intended to serve.

Brought \$2,700 at All-Canadian Sale



HAYS' Princess Palestine (above), a six-year-old Holstein cow, was sold by Hays & Company, Calgary, for \$2,700 at the All-Canadian Sale, held November 11, at Oakville, Ontario. This was the second highest price of the sale when a new high average for a Canadian Holstein consignment sale of \$1,037 was realized. "Princess" went to Van Hoosen Farms, Rochester, Michigan.

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1. Be regular—start the milking at the same time each milking.

2. Have everything in readiness—avoid unnecessary noise, confusion or distraction of any kind in the barn at milking time. Study your milking routine to eliminate every unnecessary move.

3. Preparation of the cow—Thoroughly wipe the udder of each cow, just before it is her turn to be milked, with a clean cloth which has been immersed in good warm water (130° F.) containing 250 parts per million of available chlorine. Follow immediately with Step 4.

4. Use of the Strip Cup—Next, using a full hand squeeze, draw a few streams of

milk from each quarter into strip cup. Inspect for abnormal milk; if present, milk cow last. (Steps 3 and 4 induce rapid let-down of the milk.)

5. Apply teat-cups immediately after using Strip Cup. Hold and apply teat-cups properly so that no vacuum is lost and least amount of air is admitted.

6. Teat-cups should be removed from cow at end of 3 to 4 minutes. Hand stripping should be employed chiefly for purposes of inspection, and should consist of only a few full hand squeezes from each quarter. Do not prolong hand stripping. Machine stripping can be done just before removing teat-cups by massaging each quarter briefly.

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1. Use only De Laval Separator Oil and check lubrication system as directed.

2. Wash bowl and tin-ware immediately after each time separator is used.

3. Keep sufficient discs in bowl for firm disc stack; turn bowl nut down firmly.

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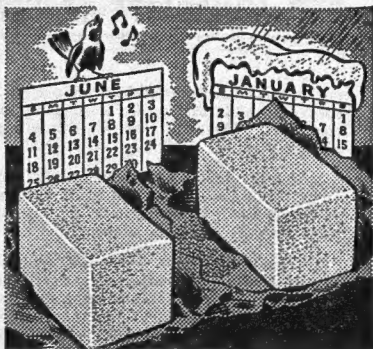
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Editorials by PRACTICAL FARMERS

YOUR letters re S.S.B. prompts me
to offer mine. My brother and I
came back together in 1919 from over-
seas. I took up land under the S.S.B.
He said, "No more hard work for me,
I'm going to have something safe and
easy." He did—a good job on the
Government staff.

Tells of Experience

To-day, after 22
years of hard work
(and clearing land is
really that), of try-
ing to establish a
farm and a home, I am finished. I got
the boot from the S.S.B. because I
could not meet my payments due.

My kid brother (above) on the other
hand has a swell home in town and
family ties, while my wife and I are
just two old "has beens"—two derelict
ships that pass in the night. Can you
wonder when we hear "Oh, Canada, the
land of hope for all who toil," that
there is bitterness in our hearts, for
our years of labour and sacrifice
which will benefit someone else. A
S.S.B. signature has written off twenty-
five years of effort just like that.

When we meet aspiring Soldier
Settlers do you wonder we advise them
to get a job with the Government Civil
Service, etc., where there is a sure-fire
pay check every month, and an old-age
pension when they retire.

Oh, Canada, where wealth accumu-
lates and the farmers decay, where the
bureaucrat's pen is mightier than the
plow.—Win Colm Lee, Beverley, Alta.

FROM a book entitled Make This
Your Canada, written by David
Lewis and Frank Scott, prominent
leaders of the C.C.F., believers in So-
cialism, from the grass roots up, I take
this statement:

Income Distribution

"The two largest
classes in Canada
are the workers and
the farmers. To-
gether they consti-
tute about three-
quarters of all Canadians. The nation-
al income is distributed to them chiefly
in the form of wages and prices for
farm products."

The figure is probably correct, but it
makes no statement of the amount of
the national income going to these
classes. I hasten to supply the figures.

In the 1926-40 period, 15 years, the
average national income of Canada
was \$3,756.7 millions. The average
amount going to salaries and wages,
\$2,343.0 millions. The farmers re-
ceived an average of \$445.4 millions.

The total going to workers and
farmers was \$2,788 millions or 74.2 per
cent of the national income.

There is a well-known legal maxim
which suggests that he who seeks
equity must come with clean hands. In
other words he must be willing to grant
to others what he demands for himself.
This is a good time to consider the
operation of this rule.

How did farmer and labour share in
this joint effort? Here are the figures:

Labour	62.4 per cent
Farmer	11.8 per cent
Total	74.2 per cent

Note carefully the fact that in the
quotation given above, farmers and
workers together constitute three-
quarters of all Canadians. In another
part of the same volume, reference is
made to the farmers as representing
one-third of the population. This
would mean that the workers consti-
tute five-twelfths of the population
and the farmers four-twelfths, and yet
according to the figures I have given
the five-twelfths receive 62.4 per cent
of the national income and the four-
twelfths receive 11.8 per cent. These
two combined make one political party.
They have a common faith but a des-
perately inequitable distribution of
their joint income.

I wonder if the average farmer un-
derstands these facts or if the worker

knows that he is standing upon the
toes of the farmers.

But is he really doing that? I wish
someone could prove the contrary!
Worse still, he is standing on his own
toes and is blissfully unconscious of
it. Perhaps labour might answer—"we
are not the only ones"—and in that, it
might be right. — R. J. Deachman,
Ottawa.

AFTER much study of our political
life and economics it is my opin-
ion that our public men are lacking in
intelligence or honor or both. They do
not study to give useful service or
value for the money they get. They

Concerning Money

are like gangsters
who aim only to
make the people give
up good money for
nothing. They gang
up to preserve their
office and its favours. The idea that
everybody can have interest on money
is impossible. There is no point in
everybody collecting interest and
everybody paying interest. One class
must pay interest to another class,
otherwise we had better balance and
cancel them off. That would save a
lot of bookkeeping. Accounting with
many people is the chief business in
life, though it is not much in the way
of production.

The idea that gold is wealth has
gone by the board. Charlie McCarthy's
folding money is, it has been found,
just as good. Because, you know,
money is a creation of law. Whatever
is by law declared to be legal tender,
that's money.

The world got along pretty well on
gold and silver when it did not know
any better. You see that was elastic
wealth, on interest, but now we are
getting smart, we think we can pay in-
terest on millions of bonds and every-
thing will be all right.

Interest is scientific slavery. Na-
tional debt is the modern scheme for
enslaving the people. A toll is taken
on everything we eat and wear. We
win a war only to find ourselves sub-
merged in government bonds. We
can't make the conquered nations pay,
it is an economic impossibility. A poor
neighbour or nation is not an asset.
Poverty is a poor customer.

One writer wrote of a store of
wealth. Well, I would consider a
credit in a government as good as the
same in gold.

We have laws today that if the
C.C.F. made them would be all wrong,
if you listened to some of our daily
papers.

A smart editor in one of our daily
papers thinks he said something when
he went after Harold Winch for say-
ing he would enforce the law. Well,
what good would he be if he would
not? That reminds me of the little
song, "McCarty wasn't hearty but now
she has got another party, oh, you
might lick McCartney but you can't lick
me."—E. M. Parmenter, Three Hills,
Alta.

THE fate of mankind depends upon
such simple things.

One may look back upon empires
that preyed upon each other in the early
days of history. Then there was an
excuse. Trade was confined to rela-
tively small space and

Christianity Solves Problems

agreement was difficult to
achieve among
nations. Such
is not the case to-day. Civilization, in
fact all civilizations of the world are
ready and for a century have been
ready to adopt a friendly attitude to-
wards each other, and to further co-
operation with a view to making their
own people, and the people of the
world happier, if they understood the
principles of economic co-ordination.

That diabolical lack of co-operation
which finds us to-day at the end of one
(Continued on page 11)



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dramatic era of history, and in the throes of the birth of a new era, should be analyzed.

It should be remembered that there was a Versailles Treaty that lacked completely any approach to humanitarian objectives. And when certain nations were faced with the struggle for bare survival, those who could have come to their rescue lacked the foresight, the Christian charity and the faith in themselves to do so.

This deplorable and unforgivable page of history was the result of an ignorance of the true and necessary economy and social ideas, which alone can prevent wars and produce happiness.

The tediously long cycle of capitalist dominance had so bewitched statesmen and politicians, and so confused the simple issues that existed, that it seemed that all the world had come to have but one objective which might be expressed in the saying "let dog eat dog."

The justification for that attitude, or indeed for the policy of aggrandizement which set nations against nations, and within each nation itself set monopoly against public welfare, is at last beginning to be understood.

This is not the time for a detailed recounting of the multiplicity of stupidities that can be laid at the doorstep of our boasted governments. It is rather the hour to admit of past shortcomings and to turn to constructive thought and action.

Constructive action can only be undertaken by those who have and will bring new thought and advanced ideas to bear on our problems.

One might admit that everyone ready to act would be actuated by good faith. But from the experience of the past, and understanding of what the present and future requirements demand, there are too many people too willing to assist that are too lacking in the mental equipment that will better a situation already condemned.

The fate of mankind depends upon such simple things. St. Paul's dictum, that faith without good works is dead, applies so truly to world politics. It is, however, assuring to know that the building of a permanent peace is possible, if statesmen prove worthy of the name and bury all thought of selfish aims and confine themselves at the peace-table to the simple principles of Christianity, for Christianity has the answer for all human problems.—Beulah D. Grace, Montreal.

WE speak of and hear in public addresses so often of the Four Freedoms, that it is apt to become a soporific, and have the same effect as an oft repeated liturgy when repeated only as a matter of form.

Either Roosevelt is one of the greatest hypocrites the world has yet seen, or he is a man of the highest ideals, and is intent on making these four freedoms actual facts. It was interesting to note that the Saturday Evening Post

in a number about a month ago, commenting on the increased longevity of human life that may be one of the medical discoveries of the war, remarked that one inconvenience might be that if the ordinary span of life became 150 years, "it might be necessary to amend the American Constitution to prevent Franklin D. Roosevelt from being nominated for a ninth term as President." The Post can hardly be termed a supporter of the Democratic party, and the fact that the author of the "Four Freedoms" slogan has been the only American to be elected for a third term, combined with the fact that the great American people pride themselves—to misquote Barnum—"that you cannot fool any of the people all the time," points to the conviction that the majority of them believe him to be sincere and in earnest, even where they do not agree with all his policies.

But may not we all be in danger of mistaking what is meant by the Four Freedoms, and of regarding them in the same spirit as we have been apt to regard so many other good things; the acquisitive spirit, which has led the world into the present state of upheaval. May it not possibly be that we

★ ★ ★

Editorials by PRACTICAL FARMERS

(continued from page 10)

are thinking of these freedoms rather as something that we are going to each acquire from others, instead of something that we are going to give to others, possibly at the cost of some sacrifice to our own material or comfortable benefit. What if "Freedom from Want" should mean that we will be content with a little less in order that those who are now without should have a minimum of sufficiency; that "Freedom from Fear" should mean that we might be called upon to sacrifice of our own leisure to promote social security for all; that "Freedom of Speech" might mean "Freedom for the other fellow to point out the inequalities and injustices from which he

suffers," and for us to give heed and listen, and work to equalize the unequal, and right the injustices, at any rate as far as our own individual relationships with our fellow man are concerned? What if "Freedom of Worship" means that we are free to come into the presence of God in all humility and reverence, because we are conscious that our hands are clean and our souls at peace in regard to our relationship to all our near neighbours, and those with whom we do business?

May it not be possible that President Roosevelt may be an even greater idealist than we have yet realized, and that when he speaks of the "New Order," he may mean one in which, in-

stead of the ambition to "GET," which is what has brought on the present world war, humanity in general shall have adopted the ambition to "GIVE," both of substance and of service, very much in the same manner as our King dedicated himself to his people in that solemn and wonderful Coronation service.

If we could each in our inmost hearts truly arrive at that attitude to the Four Freedoms and endeavour to practice it individually, they would not be eye-wash or hooey; nor would our boys come back to selling apples on the street corner or jumping freight to seek a job at some other distant point of the Dominion. And we probably would have obtained for ourselves a kingdom of joy of soul, peace and happiness of which our much valued and treasured live stock are incapable of conception. — C. Evans Sargent, Eyre, Sask.



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they are not limited to any one fuel. They can use successfully practically any fuel available in their locality. John Deere Tractors are designed especially to burn the low-cost, more powerful fuels, thus permitting their users to conserve gasoline for wartime requirements—and in so doing, save money.

John Deere Tractors are again in production—not in quantities you and we would like, but in sufficient quantity to help maintain and, we hope, increase the volume of food required to meet the highest goals in the history of our country.

It's mighty important to conserve your tractor and other farming equipment—farm machinery is still hard to get—but, if new equipment is needed, see your John Deere dealer now.

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GET IN THE SCRAP

DURING the early part of last month we were in the midst of the transition from fall to winter conditions in Russia and the tempo of Russian operations slowed down waiting for the solid freeze up which would enable heavy equipment to negotiate rivers and marsh country. This has now come and Russian advances practically all along the front are again in full swing.

The first blows were struck in the north towards the Baltic states. The Russian drive, however, may have a more limited immediate purpose. The Moscow-reported 50-mile-wide breakthrough northwest of Vitebsk may be a preliminary for a direct attack on Polotsk. It already has impressively widened the base of the Russian bulge which had been too narrow until now to serve as a springboard for a direct or flanking attack on Polotsk. This may be a preliminary operation to eventually attacking Riga in order to cut off the whole Nazi left flank. There is also at the moment every indication that the determined German offensive in the Kiev bulge has been permanently stopped after some Russian reverses.

The Balkans

The Russian campaign in the south is, of course, closely linked with the Balkan situation. The news of mass desertion of Bulgarian troops, who are

Background OF THE WAR

By THE EDITOR

joining the Partisan troops or guerrillas in the mountains of Yugoslavia, seems to be true. Such a development helps to explain the difficulties that the German armed forces have encountered in their fight against the Partisans. These national revolutionary elements, however, are forced to fight mainly in areas where their excellent knowledge of the topography gives them a natural advantage. Balkan resistance has also been strengthened by supplies sent in increasing quantities from the outside.

The fear of Turkey centres on the German mechanized divisions held in readiness in Bulgaria, near the Turkish border, which could easily make a sweeping attack and probably reach the Dardanelles before they could be stopped by Allied forces. This might, of course, prove a hollow victory for the Germans as it would lead to a further disposal of their forces at precisely the stage of the war at which strategy indicates a concentration. Nevertheless, Turkey undoubtedly fears that her post-war position would

suffer if American-British or Russian armies had to liberate Constantinople and the strategic areas near the Straits. Turkey will hesitate to join in the war until the moment when the Nazi military machine has been so weakened that it is no longer able to overrun European Turkey. At that time political relations between Turkey and Bulgaria, which have traditionally been bad, may improve, partly as a means of preventing any third power from gaining a political foothold in the Balkans.

The Bombing Campaign

There can no longer be any room for doubt that the Allies are at last poised for a series of concerted attacks upon Germany in great force and in all directions by air, sea and land. In other words, the death blow is imminent. Stalin wants to end the war quickly, even at great cost in lives, and at the recent Allied conference full agreement was apparently reached on the general strategy to be followed.

It is, I think, generally believed that Churchill is anxious to see first what can be accomplished by an all-out and persistent bombing of German cities and industries and he may have prevailed on Stalin to agree to a delay in undertaking the very desperate risk of a channel coast landing in occupied France, which obviously would be even more hazardous if undertaken during the winter season. At any rate, it will be scheduled to take place within the next ninety days.

In view of this situation it seems a pity that serious complications should have arisen in connection with the very carefully prepared plan to attempt seriously to bomb Germany into submission. Obviously, the heart of the undertaking was a sufficiency of equipment and replacements. The latter would necessarily be very high. Early in the past year the air high command went into the whole subject with meticulous care. Estimates were made of the planes of various kinds and personnel that would be needed and eventually assurances were received that these vast requirements would be forthcoming.

Mass raids were promptly begun and were enormously successful, but the United States and, probably to a lesser extent, Great Britain apparently found it impossible to keep up the agreed schedule of supplies. This may have been due to failure to produce the anticipated volume of planes or to the most urgent necessity of allotting them elsewhere. At any rate, the original plan had to be modified to such an extent that it lost the full impact that had confidently been counted on to destroy civilian morale in Germany and pave the way to surrender.

Continuity of Effort

It should be understood that highly effective bombing aims to render great cities absolutely impossible for the prosecution of industry and business and even for human habitation. Sufficient intervals between raids must not be given the enemy for making repairs to public utilities or to housing. Inhabitants must be kept on the alert day and night and deprived of sleep and food and ultimately driven out almost completely. Even in Hamburg and Cologne such an all-out program could not be completely put into effect. Air operations, of such a magnitude, are, of course, the last word in horror, but we are merely following the pace set by Hitler and Goering.

It is not to be supposed that Allied air forces were idle. Quite the contrary. During November, there were eight days and five nights when Europe's sirens were silent. Ideally interwoven, the U.S. Eighth Air Force and the R.A.F. saturated German defences, kept their losses down to acceptable minimums (U.S. losses were 3% below October). Down on Germany and her unhappy consorts thundered 22,170 tons of bombs. R.A.F. share: 14,500 tons; U.S. share: 7,670 tons. U.S. losses were 93 heavy

bombers, six mediums, 42 fighters. The R.A.F. lost 224 planes, most of them heavy bombers. On average, the R.A.F. lost 1.5 planes per 100 tons dropped; the Eighth, 1.8 per 100. Ton for ton, the effectiveness of daylight precision bombing was undoubtedly greater than that of R.A.F. mass bombing. But, in toto, it was the R.A.F. which shook Germany the hardest. Between them they destroyed or damaged 391 German planes. U.S. share: 257 German fighters definitely destroyed (139 by Forts & Liberators, 108 by Thunderbolts & Lightnings, ten by Marauders). It all added up to a highly impressive performance.

Ratio of Losses

We cannot, of course, expect to have it all our own way in air attacks. The growing strength of German night fighters must definitely limit the use of the bomber in the foreseeable future. With grim irony the German pilots utilize the fires on the ground to detect the silhouette of bombers against the dark ceiling of the clouds. Undoubtedly our air forces will maintain a furious level of attack as long as possible, but it is generally assumed that just as the gun proved the real antidote to the tank, so the fighter is a powerful check, if not the complete answer to the bomber. It is one of the tragic factors of the fall of France that the secrets of radiolocation, given to France by Britain, were handed over to the Germans. That is not the least of the shameful acts of Vichy.

On the other hand, the whole theory surrounding losses sustained in air raids have undergone changes. The figure of a 10 per cent loss rate—set by some strategists during the Battle of Britain as the "economical maximum" beyond which losses could not go without breaking an air force—has no standing now with Allied air chiefs. In 1940 a 10 per cent loss per raid came dangerously close to meaning a 10 per cent loss of the entire air power, but now any arbitrary figure is meaningless so long as replacements exceed losses and air force morale does not drop. And no one knows the limit of morale endurance among crews who fly out with the knowledge that they are going after targets whose destruction will shorten the war. But we must also reckon with the effect on personnel when aerial attacks begin to look like suicide expeditions.

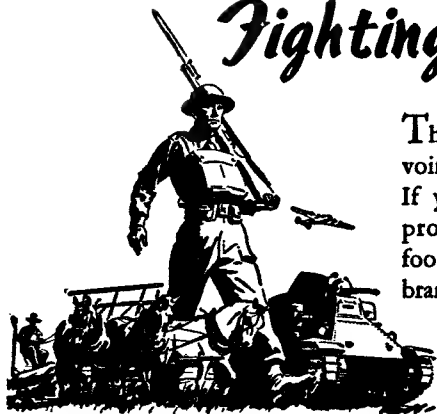
British Bases

However, there now seems every indication that the original plan can presently go into full effect as future adequate equipment can apparently be guaranteed and has probably already been built up. We may, therefore, anticipate a brisk stepping up of bombing over Germany. The impression now is that the air command does not seem to be particularly concerned about getting new airfields nearer the German target. Improved planes presently available in sufficient volume can completely reach all major cities in Germany with a full bomb load from Great Britain, and serviced by her incomparable network of landing fields and excellent repair and maintenance facilities. England is also the centre of the world's most experienced and highly trained air staffs and intelligence having available vast information on the prospective targets. In spreading the attacking forces these enormous advantages would be largely lost.

The choice of targets is, of course, of supreme importance. This task rests with a committee of experts on Nazi industry. They are men of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, its American counterpart, and the Allied intelligence services, technicians who knew German industry in peacetime, businessmen, former consuls, refugees—anyone who can supply data on the vital sectors of the Reich industrial organization for making war. The aim is to choose as targets those plants and cities which contribute most to Germany's ability to wage war. The test in priority ratings is, therefore, a target's direct effect on the war. Steel plants are not given a top priority because Germany has a considerable reserve of steel products. Rubber plants, on the other hand, rate high on the target list because almost all Germany's synthetic rubber goes directly into the war machine. Exact intelligence ranks high in the conduct of aerial warfare.

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EMPRESS
VICTORIA B.C.

Financial Leader Optimistic About Canada

A CONCISE summary of the problems facing solution by Canadians in the post-war years was given by S. H. Logan in his presidential address at the Annual Meeting of The Canadian Bank of Commerce during December.

The first task would, he said, be that of making the period of early re-adjustment one of minimum uncertainty. This would involve the re-absorption of members of the Armed Forces into the routine of business in a well-planned and efficient manner.

Our export trade, on which so large a part of Canada's prosperity depends, must also be re-established on a normal, peacetime basis. The abnormal demands of war had resulted in an improvement in our position in world trade from fifth among the nations to third, but the end of the war would see the resumption of a much more competitive market, which would present a far greater variety of goods from which the consumers would be free to choose, and for which they would pay the price which they could afford rather than that demanded as a result of the exigencies of war. The development of foreign trade in this new era of freer competition would, of course, be furthered by government assistance, but the real onus of the rebuilding of our foreign trade would rest upon individuals, with an exchange of ideas and personal contacts.

The complete functioning of our economy, both as regards domestic and foreign trade, was, he continued, contingent upon the survival of the system of free enterprise, the only one, he confidently believed, that could lead to business expansion, full employment and better economic and social opportunities for all. To this end we should, therefore, resist the effort of those who support a bureaucratic programme for Canada in lieu of the present system of free enterprise, since such a change would inevitably mean "a form of dictatorship and domination of the national economy, with capital, production and labour committed to whatever ventures, whether economic or political, a few leaders may decide."

Scores Agitation

The agitation against free enterprise was, Mr. Logan said, directed primarily against the so-called "big interests", but was actually aimed at all individual enterprise, comprising over 1,250,000 proprietors of business in Canada, the owners of farms, factories, mills, workshops, retail stores and other small business establishments. The public must not, he said, be misled by the argument that socialism can be attained by control of the key industries, since its functioning demanded the absolute control of all business, large and small. It was a mistake, he said, to assume that the chartered banks monopolized credit on behalf of the "big interests" since the average holding of Canadian bank stock was about 30 shares, and no bank had any large holdings of any large trading corporation. The banking business was highly competitive and 3,000 branch banks had staffs trained to give expert and impartial community service, largely on their own responsibility. The nationalization of the banks would, he said, involve a real banking monopoly since they would then be under political control and individual accounts would be subject to scrutiny by socialist authorities. Mr. Logan wondered whether such a system would be acceptable to the Canadian banking public, consisting of over four million depositors and hundreds of thousands of borrowers.

We had, said Mr. Logan, a choice of two paths—the tried and proven road of free enterprise, which had accomplished such amazing results to date, or that of bureaucracy, which promised so much on such meagre grounds, and which had always ended in disaster.

Forsees Activity

Barring a weakening of initiative as a result of political interference, Mr. Logan thought that the post-war period should see generally active business and a high degree of employment, since there was an enormous

backlog of civilian needs to be filled, wartime industries to be converted to peacetime requirements, and a vast field for rehabilitation both at home and abroad.

Mr. Logan foresaw no lack of opportunity in Canada for a resourceful and progressive people. They must, however, be free to give rein to their natural enterprise, a freedom which the war was being fought to preserve.

The General Manager, S. M. Wedd, reviewed the Bank's accounts for the past fiscal year and, analyzing the services rendered by the Bank, stated that 97 per cent of the 1,182,978 deposit accounts held were those of individuals, while of the 201,697 loans made, more than 60 per cent were for \$200 or less.

Mr. Wedd felt that, while the shift from a peace to a war economy involved many complications, the reverse trend from war to peace was likely to present even greater difficulties. It could, however, be achieved smoothly, he said, if we all worked together with the same determination which we had brought to bear on the successful prosecution of the war.

• • •

Announce U.F.A. Program

FROM January 18 to 21 inclusive, 1944, the City of Calgary will be hosts to an important convention—the thirty-fifth annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta. Had the convention been held last year this would be the Thirty-sixth. On this account the convention in January will be even more important than usual. Many topics of vital interest to farmers will be discussed. Among them such matters as school term, teachers' salaries, post-war reconstruction, price of hogs, beef, etc.; bonus on oats and barley, stabilization of farm prices, farm machinery repair parts, soldiers' settlement, old-age pensions, synthetic rubber, and many others.

Besides the interesting discussions which these resolutions will bring forth, one day will be given over to a discussion of U.F.A. Central Co-operative, a subsidiary of the U.F.A. U.F.A. Co-op. is growing steadily both as regards turnover and service to members and customers.

It is hoped that Kenneth Taylor, co-ordinator of Foods Administration, will address the convention on the evening of the 18th. J. E. Brownlee, K.C., will speak to the delegates on Wednesday evening on "Post-war Reconstruction".

The address of the presidents of the three branches, Robert Gardiner, Mrs. Winifred Ross and Eugene O'Neil, will be broadcast at the opening of the convention, January 18th. They will have important messages for all rural people.

The United Farmers of Alberta has earned an enviable record for itself throughout Canada and its annual convention is a fine example of meetings being conducted along parliamentary lines. The discussions on resolutions are always on a high level.

The annual convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta opens at 2 p.m. on January 18, under the chairmanship of President Mrs. Ross. Among the speakers will be Donald Cameron, director of the Department of Extension of the University; Dr. Siemens, of the Lamont Health Unit; Miss Betty Myrick, an assistant secretary of National Farm Radio Forum. The various conveners and directors will report and all the sessions will be highly informative.

• • •

PRIZE LIST AVAILABLE

PRIZE list of the Edmonton Spring Show and Bull Sale, to be held April 11 - 13, has been published. Copies may be obtained by writing C. E. Wilson, managing director, Exhibition Association, Edmonton.

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CALGARY ALBERTA

Thirty-Fifth ANNUAL CONVENTION

United Farmers of Alberta

Palliser Hotel, Calgary
January 18th-21st, inclusive

All locals are urged to send their full quota of delegates. Matters of vital importance to farmers will be discussed.

Delegates should write Central Office re hotel reservations as soon as possible.

For further information write
U. F. A. CENTRAL OFFICE,
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Royal Bank Assets Exceed \$1,500,000,000

New Records Revealed in Annual Statement — Deposits Increase by \$216,000,000 to Reach New High Level of \$1,380,000,000 — Current Loans Moderately Up—Liquid Position Continues Strong — Profits Slightly Improved.

New high records in practically all departments of the bank's business are revealed in the Annual Balance Sheet of The Royal Bank of Canada for the year ended November 30, 1943. Total assets, which a year ago reached the highest point in the bank's history, have again expanded, and now stand at the record figure of \$1,509,097,571 as compared with \$1,291,615,946 on November 30, 1942. Deposits have likewise reached a new high level, and now total \$1,380,769,152, an increase of more than \$216,000,000 for the year.

Current loans in Canada are again moderately higher, and now stand at \$277,921,237 as compared with \$255,148,401 a year ago, an increase of over \$22,700,000. It is understood that this increase is due largely to increased borrowing by the public for the purchase of the Fifth Victory Loan. Apart from this, it is understood that many firms have found it unnecessary to borrow because of rapid turnover and prompt settlement of accounts in connection with war production. Furthermore inventories are, generally speaking, lower.

Loans outside Canada show a moderate reduction.

The liquid position of the bank continues very strong, with quickly realizable assets equal to 78.09% of the bank's liabilities to the public. There has been a marked expansion in liquid assets which now total \$1,104,703,439, as compared with \$906,440,239 a year ago. Included in these liquid assets are Dominion and Provincial securities amounting to \$641,898,620, which is an increase of \$122,000,000 as compared with last year. Cash on hand, deposits with the Bank of Canada, other cash items and bank balances also show a substantial increase and now stand at \$323,225,988 as compared with \$261,884,475 in November, 1942.

After providing \$2,281,952 for Dominion Government taxes, an increase of \$267,786 over a year ago, and after providing for bad and doubtful debts, profits for the year amounted to \$3,426,289, a moderate increase over the figures for the previous year. From these profits dividends amounting to \$2,100,000 were paid. For the Pension Fund an appropriation of \$370,000 was set aside and \$400,000 for Bank

premises. The sum of \$556,289 was carried forward to the balance of Profit and Loss Account which now stands at \$8,815,487.

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the bank on January 18, 1944, at 11 A.M.

Profit and Loss Account figures compare with those of the previous year as follows:

	1943	1942
Profits	\$3,426,289	\$3,390,123
Dividends	2,100,000	2,625,000
Pension Fund	1,326,289	765,123
Bank Premises	370,000	315,000
	400,000	400,000
Previous Balance	556,289	50,123
	3,259,198	\$209,075
	3,815,487	3,259,198

*after providing \$2,281,952.60 for taxes (\$2,014,166.80 in 1942) and after making appropriations to Contingency Reserves out of which Reserves provision for all Bad and Doubtful Debts has been made.

	1943	1942
Capital Stock	35,000,000	35,000,000
Reserve Fund	20,000,000	20,000,000
P. & L. Balance	3,815,488	3,259,198
Dividends	573,391	583,864
Deposits	1,380,769,152	1,164,152,714
Due to Banks	19,122,046	17,064,478
Notes in Cir.	12,851,348	18,271,281
Letters of Credit	35,135,037	31,156,432
Other Liabilities	1,831,109	2,127,979
	1,509,097,571	1,291,615,946

	1943	1942
Notes and Dep. Bank of Canada	121,801,506	101,684,203
Other Cash and Bank Balance	147,888,518	101,291,518
Cheques on other Banks	53,535,964	58,908,754
Dom. & Prov. Gov't. Secs.	641,898,620	519,801,345
United States & British Gov't. Secs.	50,721,946	46,029,701
Municipal and other Secs.	42,164,676	48,933,656
Call Loans	46,692,209	29,791,062
Loans Canada	278,715,605	256,335,638
Loans to Prov. Gov't.	2,479,528	1,770,548
Loans to cities, towns, mun. and school districts	13,472,817	15,961,151
Loans Outside Canada	55,225,771	59,276,982
Bank Prem. & Real Estate	14,711,066	15,733,087
Letters of Credit	35,135,037	31,156,432
Other Assets	4,654,308	4,941,869
	1,509,097,571	1,291,615,946

UNCOMMON EVERGREENS THRIVE ON PRAIRIES

THERE are some species of evergreen trees not commonly planted in the Prairie Provinces which have succeeded reasonably well at the Dominion Forestry Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask., states John Walker, Superintendent.

Among pines there is the five-needle Stone Pine. It appears to be perfectly hardy, and though somewhat slow-growing is considered an ideal small, compact specimen tree for planting in home surroundings. Of 100 trees planted, 85 years ago, 51 are alive today. Their average height is 26 feet, and average diameter over $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Another five-needle pine of interest is Limber Pine. It is somewhat less hardy than Stone pine as there was considerable browning of needles following 1942-43 winter. Like Stone pine it is somewhat slow-growing, but makes an attractive, more or less spreading, small tree. Fourteen out of 100 trees planted in 1911 surviving to-day have an average height of 24 feet.

The record of Red Pine is also of interest. Eight trees of 50 planted in 1913 survive to-day. Their average height is over 31 feet, and their average diameter is over eight inches at breast height. The needles of Red Pine are produced in pairs and are fairly long. Established trees in the nursery showed no evidence of injury during the test winter 1942-43. Seedlings from seeds obtained locally or from Eastern Manitoba appear to be hardy and suitable for woodlot or ornamental planting in favourable locations.

Two spruces deserve mention. They are Black Hills and Norway. Black Hills Spruce has slightly stronger needles, more drooping branches and is more attractive than the average run of White Spruce. As an ornamental evergreen it is recommended, and under favourable conditions may be expected to reach an average height of 35 feet in 35 years.

Norway Spruce is a bright green colour, and produces large, pendant cones. In plantings of this species survival is likely to be quite high, and in 30 years the trees should reach an average height of 30 feet.

Outstanding among introduced larches are the Siberian and European species. Both are rapid growing. The needles of both these species are larger and more conspicuous than those of Tamarac. The needles of Siberian Larch assume an attractive colour before falling early in October. The needles of European Larch fall at a later date.

While both these larches are attractive as specimen trees they are espe-

cially valuable for woodlot planting. At the Forest Nursery Station both these larches have an average height of 48 feet and an average diameter of more than seven inches at 35 years of age.

Another introduced species worthy of mention is Siberian Fir. It is quite hardy and plantings of this species set out about 25 years ago have an average height of 20 feet. The lower branches bend towards the ground then curve upwards slightly. The trees are comparatively narrow in outline, and when bruised give off a very pleasant aroma. Siberian Fir makes quite an attractive hedge when pruned for that purpose.

B.C. BREEDER SELLS

J. GRAUER & SONS, Eburne, B.C., received \$1,150 for a six-year-old pure-bred Holstein cow, Frasca Pansy Willa Wayne, at the Washington State Holstein Sale, held November 22, at Mount Vernon, Washington. The buyer was Emil Youngquist, Mount Vernon, and this was the second highest price of the sale, being exceeded only by the \$1,300 bid of A. McSpallen, Mount Vernon, for a cow consigned by Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle. The entire Grauer consignment consisting of the above cow, a two-year-old heifer and two young bulls brought the exceptionally fine average of \$590. The 70 head sold averaged just under \$300.

MUST HAVE LICENSE

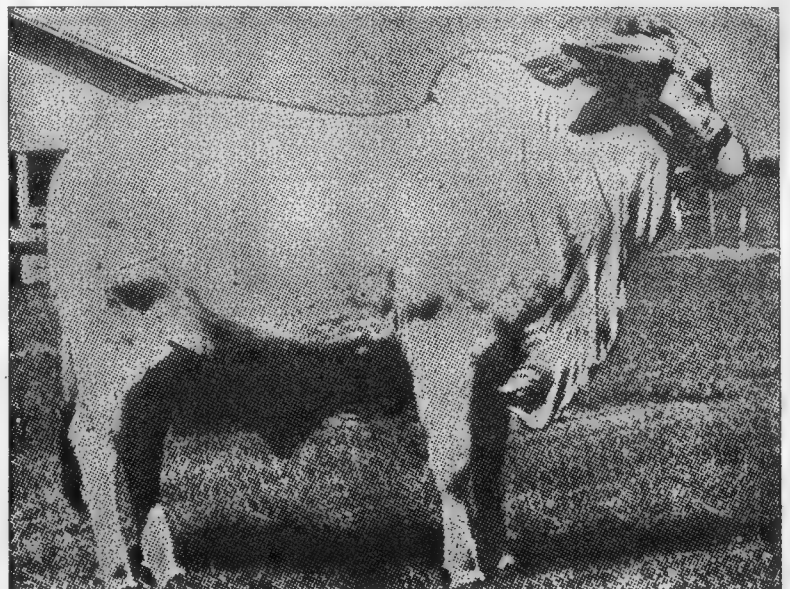
ANYONE handling cream or milk from farms to creamery or cheese factories and making a charge for this service must have a Wartime Prices and Trade Board permit, states H. M. McAfee, Services Officer, Truck Control, Edmonton.

When a permit is issued it is for the purpose of avoiding duplication of trucking service in order to conserve essential equipment. Also, permits are issued for a definite area and no other operator may then operate within the area.

TRACTORS INCREASE

THE estimated total number of tractors in use during World War I in the United States was 85,000. In World War II it is estimated that there were 2,107,000 tractors in use on July 1, 1943.

Sacred But Meaty



BRAHMAN cattle are sacred to the Hindus but are money on the hoof and possibly a new answer to feed and cowhand shortages of American ranchers. Found by government tests to produce more beef and harder hybrid breeds than domestic livestock, the humped Brahman bull (above) is in heavy demand. Surveys, covering three years, show 28 per cent more profit from domestic cows bred to Brahman and up to 27 per cent more beef from quarter- and half-bred calves. That's why Texas and Louisiana raisers are increasing Brahman herds, while Florida cattle men have bought 5,000 head this year for low, marshy ranges on which the oriental cattle thrive.

Farm and Ranch Housewife

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

PURPOSE OF PUNISHMENT

By EMMA WALLACE

UNLESS punishment meets a definite need, it is likely to be injurious rather than salutary. Yet to see and hear some persons of the older school, one would get the impression that any kind of discipline is beneficial. Many others shamelessly acknowledge that the punishment, meted out, is often a relief valve for their own annoyance or even anger. Of course, penalties exacted in this spirit often serve to arouse reciprocal feelings of anger and engender defiance. With some other types of mentality, a keen sense of injustice may be aroused because of difference in physical strength and what appears to be the exercise of arbitrary authority. Children in the latter group generally become introspective, moody, sullen, inclined to brood and to harbor the idea of "getting even" some day. Good discipline is that which develops an inner urge to do the right thing. Any other purpose in punishment is destructive rather than constructive.

Dale's father was principal of a high school. His mother was delicate and there was a younger child. No one seemed able to control Dale. Finally he was sent to a private kindergarten.

He was pleased to go; here were fresh fields to conquer. After watching other children variously occupied, for awhile, Dale circled about, deliberately kicked over a tower of blocks, tossed a little girl's doll roughly into a corner,

tore up a picture another child was colouring and made a face at the teacher.

To Dale's surprise, Miss Bessie, the teacher, smiled, handed him a basket and directed pleasantly but firmly, "Please put the set of blocks I gave you to make a church with, into this basket. I have a fine place for you to build it in. We call it the GLAD CORNER."

Surprise and curiosity prompted Dale to comply. Miss Bessie led him into the next room where she pointed out a space between a bookcase and a short stretch of wall.

"Build your church there, Dale," she told him.

"I don't see why you call that the GLAD CORNER," pouted Dale.

"Oh, that's easy to understand," Miss Bessie answered. "The other children will be so very GLAD that you are here in this corner, just now. But they'll like to have you with them again when you are quite ready. Finish your church. Then you and I will think about all this."

It wasn't many days before Dale understood that to be acceptable to the group, he had to treat each one as he liked to be treated by them.

Johnny had been told to play on the lawn and not to cross the street. The reason for this rule had been explained. But when Johnny's little dog ran out into the street, away went Johnny in pursuit. His mother called and the child came slowly and reluctantly.

"John," his mother said soberly—the small boy knew he had displeased her when she spoke like that—"I forbade you to go into the street because it is dangerous for you to do so."

"I forgot, Mummy," Johnny pleaded. "Then tell me what to do about it, so you'll remember, after this."

Johnny thought. Finally he said, "Take me into the house, put me where I can SEE the street and how fast the cars come from both ways. That'll help me remember."

And that's what Johnny's mother did. He fully understood the justice of his punishment, and naturally there was no resentment.

...

T.B. Costly Disease

SINCE September, 1929, tuberculosis has caused 24,000 deaths in Canada and 75,000 persons developed the disease, Dr. G. J. Wherrett, executive secretary of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, reported at the association's annual meeting in Toronto recently. Even if the present war lasted considerably longer, it was doubtful if the Canadian casualties would equal those caused by tuberculosis in the period mentioned, Dr. Wherrett declared.

Calling for an intensified campaign against tuberculosis, Doctor Wherrett said Canada was short 6,680 sanatorium beds for white patients and 1,390 beds for Indians. He said fluorographic surveys of the population would become general in all the Provinces as soon as the equipment and personnel were available. Doctor Wherrett suggested a five-year programme against tuberculosis and intensive educational work on a national scale.

Mortality rates for 1942, reported at the meeting, showed that Saskatchewan resumed first place with a combined white and Indian rate of 28.1 per 100,000 of population, with Ontario a close second, with a rate of 28.9. In the preceding year, Ontario nosed Saskatchewan out of a lead held for many years.

The Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League last summer conducted a survey of the population of Saskatoon (43,000), in which 30,000 persons were fluorographed. Investigators discovered 28 open cases of tuberculosis, of which two were active spreaders. Ten thousand persons failed to take advantage of the free survey.

Fascinator



602

by Laura Wheeler

BEWITCH your beau-on-leave . . . in this lovely fascinator. Easy to do in a pattern stitch that has a lacy look—inexpensive made of cotton. There's a charming ruffled edge beaded with black velvet ribbon in a gay "Valentine" effect. Pattern 602 contains directions for Fascinator; illustration of stitches; list of materials required.

Pattern, 20c (in coins), from the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Graphic Arts Building, Calgary, Alta. Be sure to write name, address and pattern number plainly.

Because of the slowness of the mails, delivery of our patterns may take a few days longer than usual.

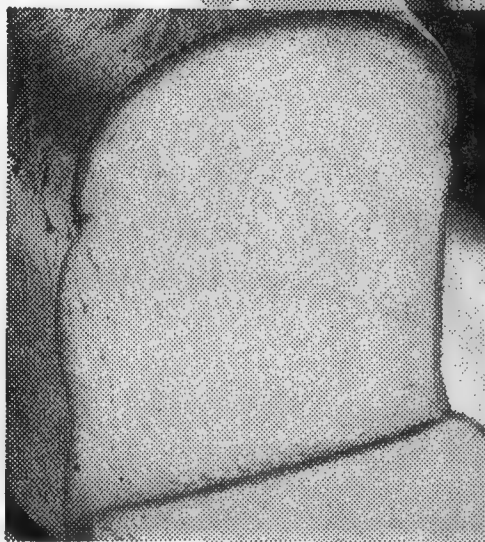
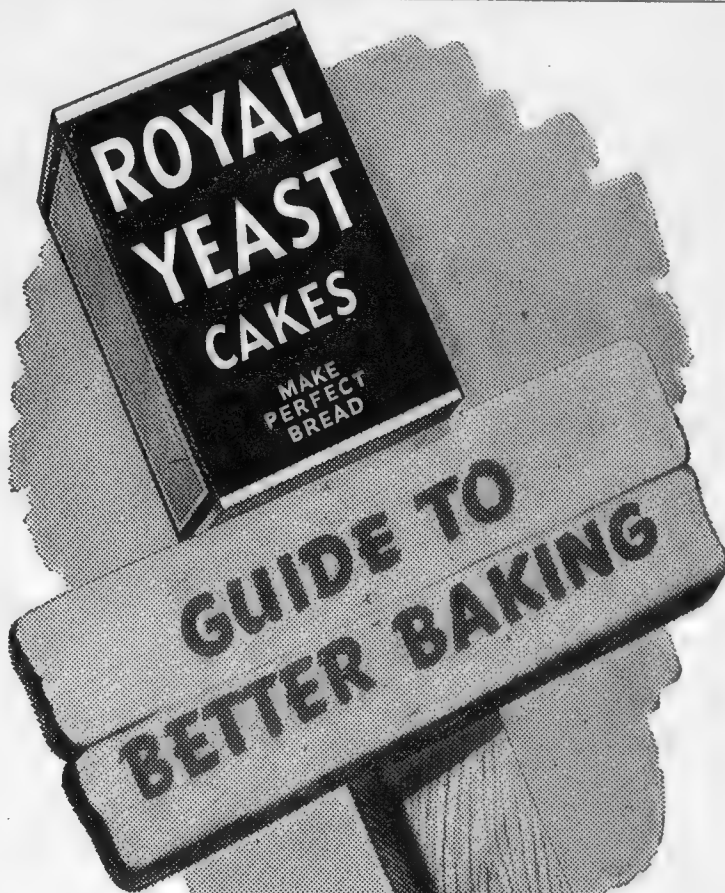
SHORT COURSES ARE OFFERED

SHORT courses in agricultural engineering and in livestock and poultry production will be given by the University of Saskatchewan in 1944. The construction, operation, adjustment and repair of gasoline and Diesel engines will constitute the programme from January 10 to February 4.

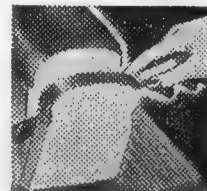
A blacksmithing course from February 7 to February 19 will deal with practical forging for farm work, welding of iron and steel, and tempering.

For a four weeks' period from January 17 to February 12, farm people may take a poultry production course. Students may register for full time or for any part of the course.

Live stock production to-day will be the subject from March 9 to March 18. Applications for admission to any of the courses should be mailed to The Director, Department of Agricultural Extension, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.



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Please send me free 2 cakes of Royal Yeast and the Royal Yeast Bake Book.

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Town _____ Prov. _____

(This is the third in a series of excerpts from the diary of Corporal Catherine Goldsmith, C.W.A.C.)

VERMILION was a great place for parades. We paraded everywhere. We never had to make up our minds about anything. From the time we "fell in" on the parade square in the morning until after duty hours in the afternoon we were automatic machines, running at all commands. As Mack used to say: "We don't know where we are going but we go. We don't know what we are doing but we do it. And we don't know what we are eating but we eat it." All of which was perfectly true.

Even mealtimes were complicated. At the sound of a shrill whistle we'd drop whatever we happened to be doing and, cutlery in hand, dash out like a pack of hungry wolves to form two deep in a line that stretched up two flights of stairs and along several halls. Another whistle and our interest would revive; we'd start down the stairs like a long hungry snake. The procession would halt again at the doors of the mess hall. At the third whistle we would file in and take our places in an orderly fashion. Nothing was on the table except the bread and butter and sometimes the soup. So we would eat that. Then a distracted looking mess orderly would come along with potatoes; we would eat them. Then the vegetables arrived so we would eat them. Then the meat, followed by the dessert, and, lastly, the gravy.

If we weren't being paraded, we were being inspected and I swear they used a flashlight and a microscope. We were inspected daily. Every button had to be gleaming and every shoe brilliant; uniforms pressed and spotless for even a bit of fluff aroused comment. I never had my hat on the correct way. Until the bitter end, I wore it cocked on the back of my head. I didn't do it on purpose, but before I knew it my hand would go up and back the hat would go. I remember once reducing my chums to gales of laughter by saying quite innocently: "My hat must be on wrong because it

feels comfortable." I'll bet I got bawled out a dozen times the first week just because of that hat. "Get that hat on right" soon became the automatic greeting of every N.C.O. I met.

Basic training included drill with respirators. The nearest I ever came to mutiny was the day we had to run about a block with our respirators on. My Charlie Horse was sore that day, so I was in no mood to strangle to death, let alone do it running. My legs were ready to buckle under me at any time. The first time I put on my respirator and saw how silly everyone else looked I thought that I would express my amusement as no one could see me and I didn't expect to make much noise. So I allowed myself the forbidden pleasure of expelling my breath in silent laughter. But as soon as an extra amount of air gets loose in one of those contraptions it makes a startlingly loud snorting toot. Before I could stop I had made about four good snorts. There I stood, the centre of attraction, with some fifteen big-eyed, pointed-nosed gas masks staring at me. I was cured. I never again laughed during respirator drill.

Drill is a funny business, too. You struggle along in three wobbly lines trying to keep in step with a couple of yapping corporals and a sergeant nipping at your heels. "Geddem up! Geddem up!" is a command to swing your arms when you are marching and lifting your feet off the ground knee high when you are marking time. And woe betide you if you ever get mixed up and start swinging your arms shoulder high when marking time or lifting your feet knee high when you are marching. I thought the biggest waste of time was the "about turn" on the march. We would be going lickity split in one direction and I'd think: Boy, it looks as though we're really getting somewhere. Then a command "about turn" and we'd be going hell-bent-for-leather in the opposite direction. It just didn't seem to make sense!

MY DIARY

It used to infuriate the sergeant if we looked at the ground while marching instead of "heads-up, eyes-front". One day she was giving us the usual bawling out and ended by saying: "There is nothing to fall over." Just at that second my friend, Mack, tripped over a board sidewalk which we were crossing and fell flat on the ground.

But I will say that when you get into the swing of it there is nothing quite like the thrill of marching in perfect formation with four or five hundred girls in uniform. There is nothing to equal the pride and glorious satisfaction of it all. And of course in the whole ten platoons at the training centre there is no platoon like yours; there are no corporals as nice as your corporals and no sergeant quite like your platoon sergeant and no platoon officer better than your platoon officer. No, you grouch all day long, but you wouldn't for anything miss a single second of your basic training... except maybe the fatigues...

About the second day I was there I was put on kitchen fatigues with five other girls. We had to wash dishes for about five hundred people. Three of us set to work on 500 plates, 500 bowls, 500 cups, 500 (it seemed) vegetable containers, milk jugs, jam and butter dishes. For the first time I wasn't sorry there were not any saucers in the army. It was the bowls that got me down. We washed bowls for an hour. There was no end to them. They came and came and came. And when we got the fiendish things done and tried to stack them, they were all a different shape and kept falling over. I think if all the dishes we did that day were laid end-to-end they would stretch all the way back to Skinner Barracks in Calgary. After dinner I was put on the pots and pans for a change. The pots were about the size of a rain barrel, the potato masher was a good foot square at the bottom and had a broomstick for a

handle. They used wooden paddles for stirring things. Finally, one of the girls remarked in a weary voice: "Well, this is one way to wile away an afternoon." I laughed until I cried into the dishwater. I stood and howled but nobody else appreciated the joke. The next day we were so stiff from lifting dishes in and out of the big sink (about the size of a horse trough) that we nearly yelled with pain at the "Geddem-up" chorus during drill.

One night when I was on fire piquet duty they sprung fire drill on us! Of course I went batty and dashed around in circles for awhile but remembered what I had been told to do and dashed about a quarter of a mile across the grounds to drag a fire hose. I was in shirt sleeves, too, and it was a half-an-hour before I was dismissed and all the reward I got was a bawling out for not wearing my coat.

There are many more things that could be narrated about Vermilion; Vermilion with all its trials and work and fun. Never enough time to accomplish what we had to do, always searching around for something we had left in our dormitory, always being told to report some place at once and then having to wait and wait before being noticed. I learned to be thankful that my name was near the beginning of the alphabet.

So ended another chapter in my life with the army. When I left Vermilion after my basic training I felt that I, at last, was a soldier.

(Continued in February Issue.)

PASS THE MILK

TRY the old-fashioned custom of having a big pitcher of milk on the table at mealtime, a food writer told her readers recently. She said that it might induce milk drinking in both adults and children. That is another good old habit that might be revived along with a lot of others that in recent years have been thrown in the discard.



Girls

THERE'S A JOB FOR YOU IN THE C.W.A.C.

Hundreds of Alberta girls who have realized the need of supporting their fighting men have joined the C.W.A.C. The role of men is to fight . . . yours to do the jobs behind the lines. Get into the world's smartest uniform. There's opportunity to travel, meet new friends, do new things, eat good food, have fun . . . and do a vital job! These girls are playing an important part in winning this war.

BELOW IS A LIST OF C.W.A.C. PERSONNEL

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ASSISTANT BUTCHERS
CANTEEN HELPERS
CANTEEN STEWARDS
CLERKS—
Accountants
Architects
Bookkeepers
Documentation
Filing
General Office
Pay
Postal
Teletypists
Typists
Stenographers
COOKS—
Senior
Assistant
COOK'S HELPERS

DENTAL ASSISTANTS
DIETICIAN
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DRIVER MECHANICS
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RADIO OPERATORS
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SEWING WOMEN
SPRAY PAINTER
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To get really surprising relief from coughs due to colds, you can easily prepare a medicine, right in your own kitchen. It's very easy—anyone can do it—needs no cooking, and tastes so good that children take it willingly. But you'll say it's hard to beat, for quick results.

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Lesson for Mothers

by LAURA GRAY

PETER was in bed in the dark, but he could not go to sleep. This was the evening of his birthday; he was six. He had had a wonderful party with many boys and girls and a lovely cake with six red candles. They had played delightful games, raced around and shouted. Then the guests had gone home.

"Never mind your bath to-night, Peter. Hurry and get into bed," Mother had commanded the minute the last little girl had been called for. Mother seemed wound tight to-night—like his engine when he wound and wound it too much. She had ripped off socks, coat and vest, instead of letting him take them off himself. "Now go to sleep at once!" and even her kiss was hard and wound up.

"All right, Mummy." Peter had watched the rim of light around the door disappear as she went out and closed it. But he could not sleep. He turned on one side then on the other, tried with arms out, then with arms in. If Mother would only come back, he'd call for a drink.

Mother came. She was still wound up, and when she held the tumbler to his lips he found he did not want a drink at all, and some water was spilled on the bed.

"Peter, you naughty boy! After all that Mother has done! Now go to sleep immediately!"

Peter tried once more, but couldn't. He was wound up, too. He tossed and tumbled, and the time seemed, oh, so long. Then the downstairs door opened, and Father's voice sounded.

Peter sat up and called, "Daddy, Daddy!" then listened. Steps were coming up the stairs.

Mother's voice: "Gracious! I can't understand why Peter is not asleep yet. He was dead tired, and he has been in bed hours."

"I'll go in to him." Daddy spoke quietly, as if someone were already asleep. The door opened softly. Daddy came, sat on the bed and took Peter up in his arms. Daddy was not wound up.

"Daddy, I had a birthday and a whole lot of boys and girls at my party." Peter's hand was in Daddy's big, cool one.

"I'm sure you had a lovely time, Son, and in the morning you may tell me about it." Daddy's voice was soft, low. "Now, let me make you comfortable, and some day you and Dad will go fishing." He laid the child gently back in bed.

"Go on the big steamer?" Daddy's cool, steady hands were tucking up his blankets. "Please tell me a story," Peter asked drowsily.

"All right, Son. Once upon a time there was a wee fish—" Father began, but he had not gone very far when the little hand grew limp in his, and steady breathing told that Peter was asleep.

Peter could not go to sleep when first put to bed because he was overtired, overexcited and everything was

"wound up." A child just can't work or play with all his might and then suddenly lie down and drop off to sleep. A time of restfulness, a chance to slow down is required.

Little ones are sensitive to the attitude of mind of those about them. They cannot help themselves in this, for they have not yet developed the power to shut out emanations from others.

Peter's father had not had quite such a strenuous day as his mother, and soon after he came into the room Peter was able to relax and sleep. Threats, punishments, commanding a child to sleep, merely drive sleep further away.

Mothers are often overwrought, overtired—striving to make life all that it should be for their husbands and children—but when they once understand the importance, they are more than ready to make definite efforts to lower their voices and to be especially gentle and cheerful, as the children's bedtime approaches.

"Prairie Movie Night"

(continued from page 8)

screen hung on a far wall, the projector placed on a table or stand and the showing held. The screenings last for eighty minutes and carry pictures produced both in Canada and other countries.

The most encouraging development of these Rural Circuit showings has been the discussion forums held at the completion of the regular film programme. Farmers and miners, stimulated by the pictures they have seen, aware of the specific problems each picture raises, enter into energetic debate. At first these people found difficulty in speaking at a public meeting; they felt a sense of embarrassment. To-day, however, at these regular "Film Forums", they air their opinions freely.

Stimulate Debate

To prepare the groundwork for the discussion periods, the National Film Board produces special trailers to be shown at the conclusion of the regular programme. Three minutes in length, the trailers are related to the main picture of the evening. They show a panel of four speakers chosen by the Film Board in Ottawa, discussing some of the issues raised in the film. These trailers have proven highly effective in stimulating audience debate.

Special film committees organized in each community serviced by the Rural Circuits receive advance literature and information about coming programmes. As well as handling local arrangements and publicity notices, each committee is responsible for the organization and nature of the Film Forums. It may decide to have a round-table discussion constituted by a panel of speakers to precede the general audience debate. It may arrange for an introductory address by an individual speaker. Projectionist D. Bouvier mentions in his report that "at Plomondon, the District Agriculturist delivered a fine speech on the care of the land in connection with the film 'Heritage We Guard'." Or else, the screening over, the committee may simply appoint a chairman for the evening and let the general discussion begin.

The effect of these film forums has been not only to arouse in rural Canadians a sense of personal responsibility in the war, but also in the planning of the peace to follow. Everywhere, in towns and villages across the Dominion, men and women, brought together by the common medium of the motion picture are seeing, discussing, suggesting together.

Knowing that the function of films goes beyond entertainment alone and into the realms of information and ideas, the National Film Board organized its rural circuits to help perform democracy's job in Canada. Through these circuits the story of fighting Canada, of its peoples and its Allies, is being carried each month to the rural communities of the country.

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Aladdin provides modern light at very low cost! As much as 50 hours of beautiful light, unsurpassed by electricity for steadiness, and quality, to a gallon of kerosene (coal oil). So simple and safe a child can operate and no pumping, noise, smoke, odor. Your Aladdin was

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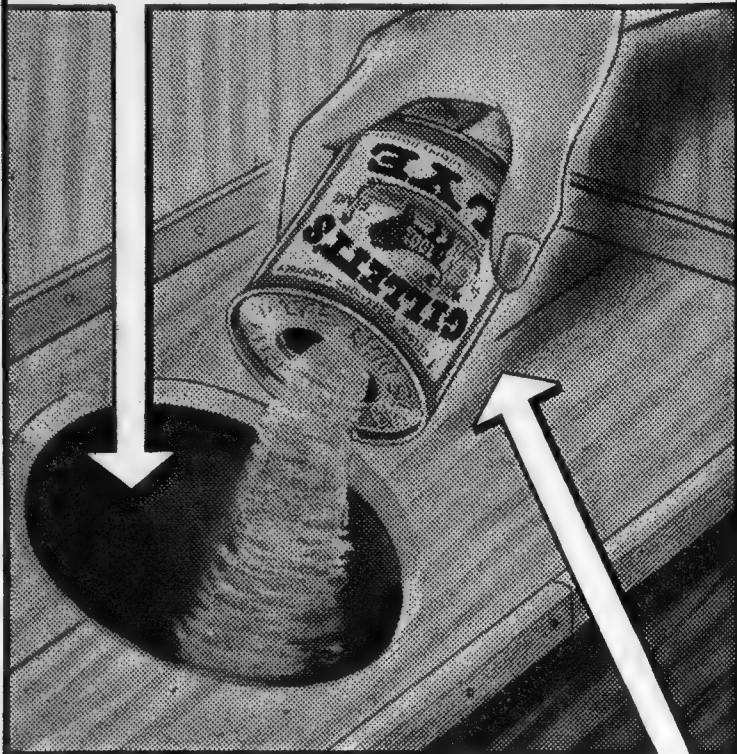
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COUPON FASHION

A NEW sweater fashion has developed in London recently because of the clothing coupon situation. A twin-set cardigan and pullover effect has been achieved by a one-piece garment which unbuttons down the front over a false front. It looks like two garments but requires coupons for only one, and in England any idea that saves the customer some of her precious allotment of coupons is halfway to success. And the women are pleased also that by dipping only one sweater in gentle fine-fabric suds that don't shrink woolsens, they can keep what looks like two sweaters clean and soft.



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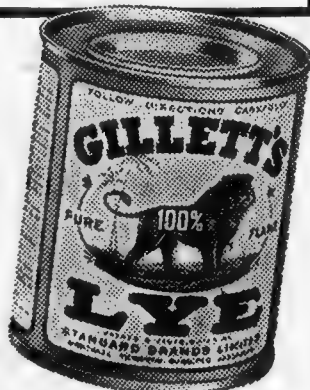
You never need to worry about smelly outside closets when you use Gillett's Lye. Gillett's keeps your outhouse as spic and span as your indoor rooms.



Gillett's Lye saves your back and your knees in a dozen household jobs. It keeps sink drains clean and running freely. Floors are cleaned up in a hurry.



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FIRST PRIZE

Indoor Gardening

DURING our long prairie winter we miss the green growth on the monotonous landscape, and yearn for something newer and more spontaneous than the ordinary house plants on their permanent window-sill. Minor experiments in growing things indoors is a creative occupation that gives pleasure and satisfaction to grown-ups and children alike, especially to children, the smallest of whom love the thrill of planting their own seeds and watching them grow in the warmth and shelter of the home.

One of the most fascinating things to grow is fresh, green grass. It comes up very quickly, and is not messy when grown in prepared fibre mixed with a little leaf mould. An old tin tray or shallow baking tin filled with this and sown with lawn grass seed, can be adapted to many "plays". It can be a farm with tiny cardboard animals grazing and drinking at a pond composed of a bit of mirror glass, or it can be an impenetrable jungle or a Russian steppe, or a desert oasis, to keep up with current military operations, which may be made more realistic by tropical additions. It only needs a little originality and ingenuity.

Orange, lemon, apple and date seeds (if you can get them) sown in pots, covered with glass and kept in a warm, dark cupboard, come up in two or three weeks, excepting the date stones, which require six to eight weeks to sprout, and while they cannot reach maturity, they make very pretty, interesting plants. When I was a child I was very proud of a tiny palm tree I grew from a date stone. At present I

am watching the development of a grape-fruit sprout.

Another simple thing to grow is vegetable tops, cut off at the shoulder and placed in a shallow bowl of water. A classic arrangement is a carrot, beet and turnip top. The fern-like leaves of the carrot, the glossy dark-red of the beet, and the sturdy green of the turnip mingle beautifully. The bowl must not become dry.

A wet sponge, sprinkled with a mixture of flax, grass, cress, and bird-seed, kept moist until sprouted, and hung in the window, makes a ball of living green against the snowy landscape. Of course, it must be kept moist.

All children should be given a few bulbs in late autumn to plant in pots or bowls, some in a soil and fibre mixture, some in water and stones. A child may forget about them while they are forming roots in the dark cellar, but from the moment they come out into the light his interest is with them. They are easy to grow, and practically fool-proof to look after.

Those hardy annuals, petunias and pansies, if lifted with a good ball of soil, before frost, and planted in a wooden box to fit the window-sill, will bloom continuously all winter and make a lovely brightness in the living-room. I have been able to keep cut flowers on the table on the coldest days in this way.

Pussywillow, if picked when just starting to "pussy", will develop and last for several weeks in water, in a warm room.

Then there is fresh winter rhubarb. In November, take up several large roots, placing each in a tub or barrel, packing it around and covering lightly with sand. Then leave outside to freeze hard, for it has to be convinced that it has gone through the winter, and bring it into the cellar. Watered slightly and kept dark, in a few weeks it will produce a great crop of the tenderest, mildest, pinkest stalks imaginable.—M. MacM., B.C.

SECOND PRIZE

Fighting Blues

THE gathering of neighbours was "showering" the most recent bride. Outside the heavy clouds of the November day seemed to be settling lower and becoming more threatening. During a lull, one woman spoke, "My, I do dread the winter."

The silence that followed seemed to invade the room, to saturate it to its furthest corners, becoming positively eerie, as if she had read the unuttered thoughts of all.

Having nursed and fed the same dread almost since last winter; on the way home I resolved to do something about it, in all fairness to my family and myself I would fight the "winter blues" with all my might and here is my plan of attack.

1. I shall take care of my health. If possible I shall have a medical "check-up". I shall in all ways possible try to keep fit, realizing that "winter blues" are increased by feeling below par.

2. I shall take care of my personal appearance, realizing that not only will this keep up my morale, as well as the lasting picture that my children will always carry with them will be more pleasant, besides how can I preach personal care without leading the way!

3. I shall take time to enjoy my family, realizing that I have only one opportunity to raise them, that my moods are reflected and are often the spring board for the day.

4. I shall, having more leisure time seek to find the wonders of nature. Teaching my children to look for the beauty all around them, even though it may be no more than a frosted window pane, or the sun shining on a frost-laden tree.

5. I shall go out every day, not the aimless wander out, I shall have a definite job to do when I am out, be-

sides easing the choring problem, I shall appreciate (and, therefore, be more content) the warmth of the house when I come in.

6. I shall try at the end of each day to see the sunset, to go out to see the stars, to enjoy seeing the neighbors' lights, knowing they are there, safe and well, thinking of the countless number who must live in a continued blackout with the attending fear. I shall give thanks and be glad for my prairie home and the safety I enjoy.

7. I shall take time, paper and pencil and find where I can make my working hours shorter, my work more efficient and how I can save myself in all ways possible, even if it may be no more than the raising or the lowering of the work table to a proper height, knowing that by so saving myself I am adding health insurance and more leisure.

8. I shall try in every way possible to do as much as possible to meet the spring's rush and lighten the summer's work, thereby gaining much peace of mind and many precious hours to spend out of doors.

9. I shall plan my work each day so that I shall have some time each day for myself, to write the letters that I put off writing during the rush of the busy seasons, to get some reading done, or some of the many, many things that I have been wanting to do, done, realizing that this will help me to have that very necessary feeling that I am accomplishing something.

I shall, when I begin to feel that I have too much to do, my work is uninteresting, think of the hours that I have spent on a narrow white bed in the hospital, of the many there now who would gladly change places with me.

10. I shall, when I feel despite every effect, the "winter blues" sneaking up

(Continued on page 19)

WOMEN'S FORUM

(continued from page 18)

on me, and before I slide into an emotional ditch, put on my wraps, bank the fires, and go to visit a friend, a sure cure for "winter blues" if taken in time.—Ruby M. Lewin, Reward, Sask.

THIRD PRIZE

Sewing Time-savers

WE are all looking for time-savers nowadays. Here is mine:

Secure a large-sized box, if necessary you can make it. Mine is made from a cheese box, but half an orange crate would make an equally attractive box. First, I padded the sides well. Then I covered it with a good grade of cretonne, tacking it on firmly at the edges. But you can use any desired material as long as it is able to take lots of wear. Dyed flour sacks would make an ideal covering. And if you wished, instead of tacking the outside covering firm, you could make a gathered or pleated flounce. You will need to make a lid for it, and pad and cover that, too. And if you want the lid hinged on, do that before you pad the box. I also put a layer of felt, cut from old felt hats and sewed together, on the bottom so it wouldn't scratch or injure the linoleum. However, if you preferred you could attach three or four short legs, or casters. The inside I covered with oil-cloth. And on one side I tacked a pocket made from the oilcloth, and in that I keep various-sized needles, a pair of scissors, thread, snap fasteners, etc.

Then when I run across a pair of socks that need darning, a dress ripped at the seams, an article of clothing to be ripped up and made over, or even a toy needing mending, I put it in the box. With each article I put in the box I put in with it the things required to repair it.

Then, if I happen to have a few spare minutes during the day, perhaps while I'm waiting for the men to come in for dinner, or in the evening after the children are in bed, I have everything handy, where otherwise all the time available would have been spent getting things together. Or, if a neighbour happens to drop in some afternoon for a visit, I sit my box beside my chair, and while I'm enjoying a wee chat I can be doing a lot of odd jobs that need doing.

Besides being a real time-saver, this box makes an extra seat, or a nice footstool in the living room.—H. V. L., Tofield, Alberta.

DICKEY DRESSES

THE new dickey dress presents a grand opportunity for brightness and variety. Get two or three extra dickets in different colours. They make it easy to look fresh and well-groomed, because they can be dipped in lukewarm suds in a jiffy.

"Rhur Express"



THE arrival in Britain of the first Canadian-built Lancaster bomber, the "Rhur Express", was a great occasion. Kent Stevenson is seen interviewing members of the crew for Radio News Reel, broadcast in the British Broadcasting Corporation's overseas short-wave services.

(Left to right): Squadron Leader R. J. Lane, D.S.O., D.F.C., captain of the crew, from Victoria, British Columbia; Flight Sergeant R. W. "Bill" Wright, D.F.M., bomb aimer, from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; Sergeant Mike Baczinski, Flight engineer, from Brandon, Manitoba; Kent Stevenson; Flight Sergeant Reg. Bugar, mid-upper gunner, from Traynor, Saskatchewan; Sergeant Ross Webb, wireless operator-air gunner, from Glenavon, Saskatchewan.

Country Diary

WEATHER signs and portents are always rife among country-dwellers, especially those that relate to winter, and which, I must admit from long experience, are mostly untrustworthy. For instance, the one which claims that a heavy crop of hips on the wild rose bushes gives the promise of a hard winter. One fall I recorded an unusual abundance of berries on my wild rose hedge, rejoicing in their scarlet beauty against the sombre landscape. But late in November an invading force of starving sparrows cleaned up the lot, and while I missed my picture of bright beauty, I could not begrudge the sparrows their toothsome meal. Perhaps they craved vitamins A and B1. Anyway, after that, the winter was decidedly open.

Then there is that common form of forecasting, a sort of second-hand information. Some over-wise prognosticator is sure to declare, confidently, "The Indians say we are going to have a hard winter," or perhaps mild, as the case may be. Well, what Indians? And where, and when? How do the Indians know? And who interviewed them on the matter?

So far, as the year opens, winter is still moderate, but from many years spent on the Alberta prairie, this observer has come to the conclusion that, sure signs notwithstanding, you never can tell what the winter will do, though from average records the odds are in favour of January being the big month for storms, and the best way to meet them is by way of a full coal bin, or heaped-up woodpile. Fuel famines, fortunately, have never been known in

this part of the country. In this, as in several other ways, the farmer has the advantage of the city dweller who suffers from shortages in heating supplies and transport facilities, despite the clear-cut justice of rationing.

Replenishing the wood-pile is an important part of fall routine, and the community saw is second only to the threshing machine. What great pleasure it is to regard the high mound of neatly-cut stove-lengths, and a still greater satisfaction to know that these hard chunks of green poplar are going to provide warmth and cheer on long, chilly nights. We don't know how many great men in history, other than farmers, have found delightful relaxation from the wear and tear of irksome duties by wielding the friendly axe. If you managed to grub out a few willow roots and stumps, during plowing, your

household is lucky indeed, for nothing is better for stoking the big heater in the living-room. So here's hoping that everyone will be as warm as we are this winter, using fuel wisely.

On clear January mornings a picture in pastels greets the eye, where the vivid colours of the eastern sky are reflected in more delicate tones on the thick coating of hoar-frost that transforms wire fences, bare branches and skeleton weeds to thrice their usual size. A picture that disappears as the sun mounts.

We enter 1944 with a surer and stronger confidence than of the previous war years. Not on any of the three first New Years' Days of the war had we actual reason to believe that we were winning. How different it all looks to-day with ultimate victory ahead!

WHEN painting doors . . . grease the knobs, locks, and hinges so that you can wipe the paint drops off more easily.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

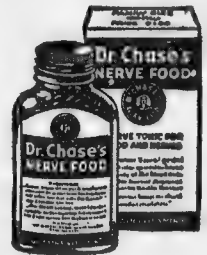
The Vitamin B1 Tonic
Contains Vitamin B1 and Essential Food Minerals



Extensively used for headache, loss of sleep, nervous indigestion, irritability, anaemia, chronic fatigue, and exhaustion of the nervous system.

60 pills, 60 cts.

Economy size, 180 pills, \$1.50.



Mothers!

Be Modern when you relieve miseries of

Bronchitis Colds



1: NO RISK of upset stomach from dosing. You just rub it on when needed.

2: PENETRATES to upper bronchial tubes with soothing, medicinal vapors.

3: STIMULATES chest and back surfaces like a warming poultice.

Works While Your Child Sleeps . . . Promptly Helps Relieve Coughing Spasms, Muscular Soreness or Tightness, Congestion and Irritation in the Bronchial Tubes

Used by most modern mothers—Vicks VapoRub is the time-tested home remedy for relieving miseries of children's colds.

And here's the reason . . . The very moment you rub soothing, vaporizing VapoRub on the throat, chest and back at bedtime, its penetrating-stimulating action (explained above) starts right in to work—and keeps on working

for hours—to bring grand relief. It invites restful sleep. And often by morning most of the misery of the cold is gone.

Now, mother, when your child catches a cold, do what so many millions of experienced mothers do—call on dependable Vicks VapoRub for help.

VICKS
VAPORUB



C-R-O-W-I-N-G!

Crowing about Lallemand's purity, its strength and dependability, the extra cake in each package, the wholesome goodness of the delicious bread made with

Lallemand's Yeast

There are 2 sample cakes waiting for you—FREE—to help you discover the outstanding quality of Lallemand's, the real Canadian yeast. Just write, giving your name and address to the Lallemand Yeast Company, Dept. 3K, Winnipeg.



PURE FULL STRENGTH 6 CAKES IN EACH PACKAGE

6-42

NEW MIRRORS Made to Order, Any Size or Shape

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.

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CALGARY

ONE CAN OF OLD DUTCH CLEANS YOUR BATHTUB

34 MORE TIMES

THAN ANY OTHER LEADING CLEANSER
BY ACTUAL TEST!*



* HERE ARE THE RESULTS!

SCIENTIFICALLY CHECKED TESTS

Old Dutch Cleaned...

34 more bathtubs than Cleanser A	82 more bathtubs than Cleanser E
70 " " " " " B	87 " " " " " F
79 " " " " " C	88 " " " " " G
81 " " " " " D	104 " " " " " H

The cleansers identified above by letters, along with Old Dutch Cleanser, account for over 90% of all the cleansers sold in the United States and Canada.

It's what you get... not how much you pay... that spells real economy. That's why more women use Old Dutch than any other cleanser!

MADE IN CANADA



HOMEMAKING ^{By Betty Brown} and HOMEKEEPING

MY DEAR COUSIN JANEY, — In my November letter we talked about curing and smoking meat, and I promised to continue with some instructions on making bologna sausage, head cheese, etc.

Homemade bologna is really a treat. We make it in small quantities, using 6 pounds of lean beef, 3 pounds of lean pork, 1 pound of salt pork, 1 pound of beef suet, one-quarter cup of salt, one tablespoon of pepper, one teaspoon of cayenne, one teaspoon of mace, one-half teaspoon of salt petre and two medium onions. Chop the meat and suet separately, very fine. Mix and add all the seasonings. Fill into casings.

In cities you can buy these already cleaned from your butcher. Tie them into lengths, or you may use strong linen bags. Make a brine, from salt and water, that will float an egg; put the sausage into it and let stand two weeks, turning, skimming and watching carefully every day. At the end of the first week throw away the old and make a new brine. Then smoke. If using liquid smoke, follow the directions. We smoke ours under a barrel, by building a smothered chip fire, hanging the sausages close to the head of the barrel and standing the open end over the fire. When smoked, rub them over with either olive oil or with a cloth saturated with lard and salt. Then hang away in a cool, dry, dark place. If you wish to keep them for any length of time, a good plan is to sprinkle the outside with pepper.

Another nice sausage is prepared as above, using the following ingredients: A pound each of veal, pork and suet; half a pound of bread crumbs; six powdered sage leaves, a sprig each of savory and thyme, a teaspoon of nutmeg and two teaspoons of grated lemon peel. These do not require to be smoked, and are to be sliced and fried in butter.

Have you ever eaten soused pigs' feet? They are delicious. Wash and scrape the feet thoroughly. Scald them into a saucepan of cold, salted water, and cook until the bones will slip easily. Cool and remove the bones. Season with salt and pepper and pour into an earthen basin. Boil together for a few minutes a cup each of good cider vinegar and water with a half a dozen cloves and a little stick cinnamon (or mace, as desired). While hot, add the spiced vinegar to the pigs' feet, and stand away in a cool place for several days to strike flavour.

Now for the headcheese. A calf's head is usually used, though you may use a pig's head, and the heart and tongue of the pork may be used, and also the feet and any pork trimmings

not used in making sausage. If you purchase a head from the butcher, he will clean it for you; but if not, it is easily cleaned. Saw the head into halves lengthwise through the skull. Take out and discard the brains, eyes and teeth.

Wash Well

Wash the head well in cold water; cover with clean, cold water and soak for an hour. Then scald the throat and nasal passages with boiling water, and wash again in cold water. Put it on to boil with an onion and two or three cloves, having all well covered with water. Boil for three or four hours, or until the meat leaves the bones.

When the head is done, take it from the water, remove the tongue, skin it and cut into slices. Pick out the bones, chop the meat and add a teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of pepper, a teaspoon of summer savory, and two of ground sage. Pour enough of the liquid in which the meat was cooked over the chopped ingredients to moisten well, and bring to a boil. Pour into bread pans rinsed with cold water and set in a cool place until the headcheese is firm. Turn out and serve cold, cut in thin slices. If the meat is too fat, it is a good plan to let it stand over night, after boiling, and remove the fat before chopping the meat.

Happy New Year to you both from us all.—BETTY.

Guard Child Health

IN spite of the exigencies of war, Britain has kept the special requirements of young children, for the maintenance of sound health and good physical development, well to the fore. Dr. Dorothy Taylor, chief medical officer of the Maternal and Child Welfare Division of the British Ministry of Health, has stated.

During pregnancy the mother receives extra rations through the unborn infant's ration book. When the baby arrives it receives a priority allowance of seven imperial pints of milk weekly, free or at reduced rates according to the parents' income scale. The mother receives an additional seven imperial pints.

Infants between six and 18 months old, also receive priority allowances of three eggs a week, and up to two years of age special sources of vitamin C are supplied.

As a result of these and other provisions, the public health has, in many respects, improved rather than deteriorated since the beginning of the war, said the speaker.

London Radio Canteen



A meal-time scene at the headquarters of the B.B.C.'s Empire Services in London. Men and women from practically every part of the Commonwealth are gathered together under one roof in this great centre of Empire broadcasting. All members of this community, from directors to office boys, eat in this restaurant, and all collect their food at the counter and carry it to their tables.

Broadcasts on the BBC's overseas short-wave services go out from this building continuously throughout twenty-four hours every day and the canteen never closes.

Planning Gives Economical Soups

HOUSEWIVES to-day can no longer prepare meals without first planning carefully. There will be enough food for all if we plan wisely and use all the food we obtain to full advantage. Not only must we utilize all left-over food, but the result should be good both in appearance and flavor. Many attractive and delicious dishes, soups and salads, may be the result of a collection of left-overs and a little imagination.

To-day let us consider the soup one can make from small amounts of several varieties of food. First the classification of soup:—Cream soup, puree, bisque or chowder are heavy soups and contain sufficient nourishment to be the chief article of food at a meal. Cream soups are made with thickened milk combined with meat, fish or vegetable stock and pulp. Clear soups such as bouillon, consomme are used as appetizers at the beginning of a heavy meal.

If you have a mixture of many vegetables and not enough of any one to serve with a meal, you could use them in making a soup stock. Try this recipe the next time you have a small amount of several vegetables: One pound of meat, a cheap cut, such as neck, shin or joint will do or small scraps of left-over meat. This should be cut into small pieces. A bone weighing about one pound is needed. To the bone and meat add two pints of salted water. Let soak one hour and then simmer gently for three hours. During next half hour of

cooking add half to one cup of mixed vegetables. Mixed herb and spices should be tied in cheese cloth and added to the simmering soup. Six pepper corn, one teaspoon sweet herb, one small bay leaf, one sprig parsley, one piece celery root, four cloves are the quantity and variety of spices and herbs used in this recipe.

On the other hand if the vegetables you wish to use up have previously been cooked, try this recipe for cream of vegetable soup, favorite with the Home Economists in Canada's Kitchen. Make a thin cream sauce with four cups of milk or half milk and half water (in which the vegetables have been cooked). Rub the vegetables through a sieve and add two cups of same to the sauce. Season with half a teaspoon of grated onion, pinch of thyme, salt and pepper. This requires no further cooking. You will find it gives delicious and distinctive flavour.

Remember do not throw away celery leaves, outside cabbage leaves or that lonely carrot, beet, etc. Waste of food is sabotage so use them up in nutritious soups.

• • •

Whooping Cough Deadly

LAST year, diphtheria, smallpox and whooping cough carried off 935 Canadian children, Hon. Henri Groulx, Quebec Minister of Health and Public Welfare, said in a national Immunization Week broadcast, over the CBC.

Whooping cough is the deadliest of these diseases. Babies of six months, or younger, are often stricken with it, though it usually affects those from one to three years old. A vaccine has been discovered which prevents this disease, and immunization is effective in more than 80 per cent of those treated. It also minimizes the effects of the malady when it has already been contracted.

After outlining what parents may do to protect their families against these ravages of childhood, the minister said:

If people have realized the worth of preventive methods, it is due to the city health departments, county health units, hygienists in sanitary districts and to organizations which, at the instigation of the Health League, have made it their duty to bring the problem before the public and to explain the solution.

The minister explained and praised the efforts of the Health League of Canada to inform the people regarding prevention, saying the work was applauded by the health departments.

It is to be hoped that everyone will support the Health League in its efforts to popularize methods of immunization, Mr. Groulx said. I wish that everyone who has not already done so will submit and have every one of his children submit to the simple process of immunization. In doing so, a worthy personal contribution will be brought to the advancement of preventive medicine and to the improvement of the level of our national health.

• • •

More Flannelette

ASSURANCE has been given by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board that every effort is being made to increase the production of flannelette, especially as it is required for the use of infants and children.

It was stated that the Cotton Administration of the Board is hard at work on this problem, and is already meeting with a considerable measure of success, justifying the hope that a material increase in supply will be available within a short space of time.

Incidentally, the office pointed out that flannelette supply difficulties are due to a great increase in demand rather than to any curtailment of production. In 1939, 386 million yards of flannelette were sold in Canada, but last year it was necessary to make not less than 760 million yards available to the trade in order to meet demand.

Symbols of Happiness



577

by Laura Wheeler

CREATE joy with your embroidery needle—make these engaging motifs for your own linens or gift linens. The gay bluebirds are symbols of happiness. Their varied flower perches let you use brilliant colors. Pattern 577 contains a transfer pattern of 16 motifs ranging from 5½ x 7½ inches to 2 x 2½ inches; stitches; list of materials required.

Pattern, 20c (in coins), from the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Graphic Arts Building, Calgary, Alta. Be sure to write name, address and pattern number plainly.

Because of the slowness of the mails, delivery of our patterns may take a days longer than usual.

No BUTTER needed on these Biscuits

Magic Cinnamon Roll-Ups

2 cups sifted flour	¾ cup milk (about)
4 tspns. Magic Baking Powder	Brown sugar
½ tspn. salt	Cinnamon
4 tbsps. shortening	½ cup raisins

Mix, sift first three ingredients. Cut in shortening, until mixed. Add milk to make smooth dough. Knead ½ minute on lightly floured board; roll dough into ¼-inch thick oblong. Sprinkle with brown sugar, cinnamon, raisins. Roll lengthwise; cut into 1-inch slices. Bake cut side down in greased muffin pans or pie pan in hot oven (450°F.) 15 minutes. Makes 10.



Delicious
AS IS!



MADE IN
CANADA

Mm-m—Your family
will love them ...

Don't let a mere butter scarcity deprive your family of delicious homemade biscuits. Magic's luscious Cinnamon Roll-Ups are so tender, so melt-in-your-mouth rich, your family will eat them and love them—without a speck of butter!

But remember—your biscuits are as good as your baking powder. 3 out of 4 Canadian homemakers use Magic to guarantee finer, lighter texture, tempting flavor in all baked dishes. To safeguard precious ingredients, cut down food waste, ask for pure, dependable Magic today. Costs less than 1¢ per average baking.

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PURE-BRED BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cost \$2.00 for 6 months;
or \$3.00 per year.

The breeders listed below will be glad to send particulars on request. Write them of your requirements.

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Matthews Music House Ltd., Highland Stock Farm, Calgary, Alberta.

Red Polls

T. F. Howes, Willow Farm Accredited Herd, Millet, Alberta.

Shetland Ponies

Barton's Pony Ranch, Nokomis, Sask.

ARTICLES WANTED

BAND AND ORCHESTRA INSTRUMENTS, Piano Accordions, etc., may be turned into ready cash. Send details and price to Whaley Royce & Company, 310 Yonge St., Toronto.

AUTO PARTS & ACCESSORIES

CAR OWNERS — Attention! Save money on your Auto repairs and accessories. Complete stock of new and used parts. Write for our Free Catalogue. Auto Wrecking Company, Limited, 263-273 Fort Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

BELTING

WRITE FOR SPECIAL BARGAIN LIST ON Belting. The Premier Belting Co., 800 Main St., Winnipeg.

BLUEBERRIES

GROW BLUEBERRIES
enormous cultivated
Blueberries, large as Grapes, sweet and delicious
— Unsurpassed for commercial or home
planting. Write today for Special Blueberry
Bulletin and Catalog in full color — FREE
TOBE'S TREERY, NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONT.

BOUNTY WARRANTS

FOR SALE — FOUR DOMINION GOVERNMENT BOUNTY WARRANTS, guaranteed to be good for 160 acres each of any open Government lands in the Provinces of Saskatchewan or Alberta. The price is \$500 per warrant. Apply Box 15, Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary.

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It's necessary and dignified to serve homes with well-known Watkins products. No experience needed — large repeat orders — a permanent and independent business. Many now making splendid incomes. Enlistments and war work have left several good openings. If you have a suitable travel outfit, are military exempt and between 25 and 65 write today.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Farm Lands, partially improved and unimproved, also grazing land in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Desirable terms. For particulars apply to Asst. Supt. Sales, 957 Dept. Natural Resources, Calgary.

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BUY NOW! GRAIN LOADERS, 20 foot, \$98.50, F.O.B. shipping point. 10-inch Speedy Grain Crushers, \$60.00 F.O.B. Hubbard. Linoleum rugs; Chesterfield Suites; Second-hand 6-horse-power engines, and rocker washing machines, Radios, from the Hubbard Trading Co., Hubbard, Sask.

FOXES AND MINK

FOR SALE — Bred females, Arctic Greenland Blue Foxes, Silver Black Foxes, March delivery. Dand's, Swift Current, Sask.

FOR SALE—Arctic Blue Foxes, Silver Foxes, Mink. Dand's, Swift Current, Saskatchewan.

FOXES AND SUPPLIES

ARCTIC BLUE FOXES, SILVER FOXES, Mink. New Fencings, Supplies. Dand's, Swift Current, Saskatchewan.

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WANTED FOR CASH — POWER HAY PRESS. Must be in good working condition. State price and particulars in first letter. Box 16, Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary.

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SHIP YOUR GREEN AND DRY CATTLE HIDES, green horsehides, sheepskins, horsehair, raw furs to J. E. Love & Son, Calgary, for best market values.

HONEST WEIGHTS AND FAIR PRICES for your beef, horse hides and horse hair. Brigman Tannery, Saskatoon, Sask.

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HONEY WANTED — S. P. Hodgson & Sons, 555 - 13th Avenue, New Westminster, B.C.

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EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELLERY REPAIRING, DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER PURCHASED. Send or bring to

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New and Used
WILKINSON & McCLEAN,
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STOP SUFFERING FROM FOLLOWING stomach disorders: Acid Stomach, Indigestion, Heartburn, Coated Tongue, Bad Breath, Sick Headaches, etc. Use Elik's Stomach Powder No. 2, prescription of noted Stomach Specialist, prepared by experienced Pharmacist. It must give immediate results or money back, \$1.00, \$2.00. Elik's Medicine Co., Box 234, Dept. 44, Saskatoon, Sask.

STOP ITCHING TORTURES OF ECZEMA, psoriasis, ringworm, athlete's foot and other skin irritations with Elik's Ointment No. 5, prescription of noted skin specialist. Itch relieved promptly, skin healed quickly, or money refunded. \$1.00, \$2.00. Mail orders filled promptly. Order to-day from Elik's Medicine Co., Dept. 44, Box 234, Saskatoon, Sask.

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IF YOU WANT ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE come and select them at Woodlawn Farms, Wetaskiwin, Alta. Roy Ballhorn, Owner.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE—Chas. Ellett, Sandy Lake Stock Farm, R.R. 2, South Edmonton, Alta.

CATHRO & ANDERSON, R.R.4, Calgary, Alta. Accredited.

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REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS, Yorkshire pigs, Hampshire, Suffolk and South-down sheep. P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, Alta.

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OPPORTUNITY WAS NEVER BETTER, nor an investment more promising than to buy a good pair of registered Percheron fillies or a good young stallion. Prices reasonable. Write Justamere Stock Farm, Lloydminster, Sask.

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CHEVIOT SHEEP — Foundation breeding stock, also Canada Geese, Mallard Ducks. Edenbank Farm, Sardis, B.C.

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VIX (STIKS-EM) SETTLES SHY BREEDING COWS or Mares with one service or your money back. Use just before service. 85c for cow or mare, \$2.35 for 4, postpaid. Will keep indefinitely. Order today. Kyle Ayrshire Farm, 506 Carman, Manitoba.

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IF YOU HAVE RHEUMATIC PAINS, LUMBAGO, Sciatica, Kidney and Bladder Troubles use Elik's Botanic Herbs. A Herbal Treatment in Powder Form. NO BOILING, NO STEEPING. Prepared by a Registered Prescription Pharmacist. It will bring glorious results. It helps to drive off the poisonous clogging waste matter from the system by acting on the liver and stimulating the flow of bile, thus promoting regular and effective bowel evacuation. It seems to neutralize the URIC ACID and LIME SALTS deposits which clog the blood, embarrass the kidneys and cause Stiffness, and Swelling, Pains and Soreness. No matter how old you are, or how discouraged you may be, by all means try this safe Herbal Treatment which gave wonderful relief in above mentioned ailments to many sufferers. ELIK'S BOTANIC HERBS is also highly recommended for constipation, boils, pimples and eczema. Price \$1 and \$1.75. Elik's Drug Store, Dept. 44, Saskatoon, Sask.

RHEUMATIC PAINS — Why go on suffering the agonies of Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Muscles, Stiff Joints, Pains in Chest or Back when ELIK'S RHEUMATIC OINTMENT No. 12 will give effective and prompt means of relief. No. 12 is unique in its power to get right to the pain. Its heat penetrates swiftly to the painful area, hurries healing blood to relieve the congestion, and spreads comforting warmth over the aching area. Full directions on label. Guaranteed to give results or money refunded. Prepared by an experienced Pharmaceutical Chemist. Prices \$1.00 and \$1.75. Put it to test—Get No. 12 today. Elik's Drug Store, Dept. 44, Saskatoon, Sask.

ULCERS, SORES, PILES, ECZEMA, and other skin ailments successfully treated by my ointments, healing while you work, quickly relieving discomfort, saving time and money. \$1.00 trial will convince you. Write Nurse R. Tucker, Birks Bldg., Winnipeg.

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No mixing, muss or fuss, Safer than pastes or powders, easier than traps.
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SUNLIGHT, CHIEF RASP, \$1.50 hundred; Dakota, O.A.C. and Progressive Everbearing Strawberries, \$1.25 hundred. Macdonald Rhubarb roots, 35c. Prepaid. T. H. Kelsey, Gunn, Alta.

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Diseases of Women

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RAISE ANGORA WOOL — Demand greater than ever. Unlimited cash market. Higher prices. Doroville strain Angoras are heaviest producers obtainable. Non-mating type wool, bred from Pedigreed improved stock. Rabbits for fur and meat—Flemish Giants, New Zealanders. Send stamp for catalogue, or 25c for illustrated informative literature on raising Domestic rabbits. Reliable information for beginners. Doroville Rabbitry, Parksville, B.C.

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WRINKLES, CROWSFEET AND SAGGY skin are caused by stretched pores. Shrink them and they are corrected. Grattan's Wrinkle Lotion will give you a fine texture skin, free of blackheads, large pores, wrinkles and saggy skin. You can feel the skin tighten. \$1.00 postpaid. Money back guarantee. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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"ELIJAH COMING BEFORE CHRIST," wonderful book free. Megiddo Mission, Rochester 11, N.Y.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE WISHES WORK ON RANCH, starting March 1st. Box 17, Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary.

400 FAMOUS SONGS, 15c; BOOK OF games, tricks, 10c; big palmistry chart, 15c. Empire Novelties, Peterboro, Ontario.

13 VERY AMUSING LOVE LETTERS only 10c. L. Neigel, Vibank, Sask.

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STAMMERING CORRECTED. FOR FREE, helpful booklet write William Dennison, 543-R. Jarvis St., Toronto.

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STOVE PARTS, COMPLETE PARTS FOR FIRE BOX, grates, linings, ends, grate frames. Grates and fire pots for heater and furnace. Blanchard Foundry, Saskatoon.

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FIRST QUALITY LEATHER AND ROBES made from your beef or horse hides. Write for price list. Brigman Tannery, Saskatoon, Sask.

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5-POUND SAMPLE PACKAGE VIRGINIA, Burley, Zimmer and prior leaf tobacco, with recipes and flavoring. \$3 postpaid. Ruthven Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont.

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The Home of Stewart Chicks

MAKE SURE OF YOUR POULTRY PROFITS!

LOOK AHEAD FOR 1944!

WITH CHICKS booking rapidly, we urge you to lose no time in placing your orders. With our much increased incubator capacity, we expect to have 40,000 chicks weekly. All Government-Approved Blood-Tested Flocks. Chicks that will LIVE—GROW—LAY—PAY.

First Hatch February 14th.

Competitive Alberta prices. 100% live arrivals guaranteed. Write today for new 1944 Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

Tune in our Old-Time Programme Thursday nights, 9:30 p.m., over CFCN, Calgary, 1010 k.c.

Stewart Electric Hatcheries
602b - 12th Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.

THOSE WONDERFUL TWEDDLE CHICKS—get 'em early! We thought we'd get some rest after the 1943 peak, but there's no rest in wartime—not with a world-wide food shortage. Mighty short interlude between seasons. Looks as if the chicken and egg business had run into a perpetual peak demand. Tweddle operations have already begun. New price list will be ready by the time you get this message. We offer you day-old chicks, pullets or cockerels of all the best breeds and cross-breeds. All are Government Approved, blood-tested stock, ready to reduce your risk to a minimum. Ready to start you with good, healthy birds on the road to bigger, earlier and better profits. Britain, alone, is taking 63,000,000 dozen eggs from Canada this year. Next year—who knows? Write for Tweddle's new chick and turkey price list. Also laying and ready-to-lay pullets for immediate delivery. Tweddle Chick Hatcheries Limited, Fergus, Ontario.

APPROVED CHICKS—February and March delivery. Information and prices on receipt. Gair Hatchery, Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

Order Chicks NOW



For Real Satisfaction try those large, husky, vigorous, VIGO-PEP Chicks; hatched from some of the outstanding Gov't. approved and blood-tested flocks of Western T.G. Sharpe Canada.

You can purchase our "Special Select" Vigo-Pep Chicks at competitive prices.

Place Your Order Now to Assure Delivery Date. Chicks Available from February On.

Now Ready! Write for 1944 Colored Poultry Guide and Catalogue.

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THE CHICKS WHICH GIVE RESULTS



PLEASE NOTE!

That we are fully booked up on shipping dates between March 20th and May 20th, 1944—and will not be able to accept any more orders for shipment between those dates. Will you, therefore, please mark your orders for shipment either before March 20th or after May 20th.

To get "THE CHICKS WHICH GIVE RESULTS" you will have to place your order NOW, and if possible give us a choice of shipping dates and we will advise you on which one we will be able to take care of your order.

You will want to get your share of these famous chicks again this year—so remember—"IT'S RESULTS THAT COUNT".

Write today for prices and particulars.

Rump & Sendall
Box R Langley Prairie, B.C.

Royal Bank Assets Are Expanded

NEW, high records in practically all departments of the bank's business are revealed in the annual balance sheet of the Royal Bank of Canada for the year ended November 30, 1943.

Total assets, which a year ago reached the highest point in the bank's history, have again expanded, and now stand at the record figure of \$1,509,097,571 as compared with \$1,291,615,946 on November 30, 1942. Deposits have likewise reached a new high level, and now total \$1,380,769,152, an increase of more than \$216,000,000 for the year.

Current loans in Canada are again moderately higher, and now stand at \$277,921,237 as compared with \$255,248,401 a year ago, an increase of over \$22,700,000. It is understood that this increase is due largely to increased borrowing by the public for the purchase of the Fifth Victory Loan. Apart from this, it is understood that many firms have found it unnecessary to borrow because of rapid turnover and prompt settlement of accounts in connection with war production. Furthermore, inventories are, generally speaking, lower.

Loans outside Canada show a moderate reduction.

The liquid position of the bank continues very strong, with quickly realizable assets equal to 78.09 per cent of the bank's liabilities to the public. There has been a marked expansion in liquid assets which now total \$1,104,703,439, as compared with \$906,440,239 a year ago. Included in these liquid assets are Dominion and provincial securities amounting to \$641,898,620, which is an increase of \$122,000,000 as compared with last year. Cash on hand deposits with the Bank of Canada, other cash items and

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SONGWRITERS — Write for free booklet, Profit Sharing Plan. Allied Music, Dept. 9, 204 East Fourth, Cincinnati, Ohio.

bank balances also show a substantial increase and now stand at \$323,225,988 as compared with \$261,884,475 in November, 1942.

After providing \$2,281,952 for Dominion Government taxes, an increase of \$267,786 over a year ago, and after providing for bad and doubtful debts, profits for the year amounted to \$3,426,289, a moderate increase over the figures for the previous year. From these profits dividends amounting to \$2,100,000 were paid. For the pension fund an appropriation of \$370,000 was set aside and \$400,000 for bank premises. The sum of \$556,289 was carried forward to the balance of profit and loss account which now stands at \$3,815,487.

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In hog production the largest item of expense is **feed cost.**

Practical trials on a wide scale show that under farm conditions and with good management a pig can be raised to 200 lbs. (150 lb. carcass) on an equivalent of 1000 lbs. of barley or wheat. This includes the sow's feed.

After making a liberal allowance for other costs, such as interest, depreciation and labour, the net returns on grain fed to hogs under good management, should not be less than the amount shown below.

B-1 Hog	Barley		Feed Wheat	
	Price at Farm	per Bushel per 100 lbs.	per bushel per 100 lbs.	
	15c.	74c.	\$1.54	\$0.91 \$1.51
	16c.	81c.	\$1.69	\$1.00 \$1.66
	17c.	88c.	\$1.83	\$1.09 \$1.81
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For further information consult your Provincial Department of Agriculture, Agricultural College, nearest Dominion Experimental Farm or Live Stock Office of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister

System of Enterprise

S. H. Logan, President, The Canadian Bank of Commerce
Not Bureaucracy. S. M. Wedd, General Manager

At the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, held in the Head Office of the Bank in the City of Toronto, December 14th, Mr. S. H. Logan, President, and Mr. S. M. Wedd, General Manager, presented the Annual Statement of the Bank's operations in the past year, together with a review of Business Conditions. Mr. Logan's address to the meeting follows:

After four years of war we are told that we have approached the beginning of the end and that we can be justifiably optimistic as to the outcome of this, the greatest and costliest war in all history.

Marshallled in support of the united war effort has been the full power of the physical resources of the Allied Nations. Although at times seeming slow to move, its impetus has increased until there is now poised and ready to strike against Germany and Japan and their remaining satellites a weight of overpowering armament about three times greater than can be commanded by the Axis—a weight which is increasing day by day against an opposing output which decreases rather than rises.

ALLIES' WAR PRODUCTION

The British Commonwealth of Nations has been and is producing nearly one-quarter of all the supplies and armament of the United Nations, exceeding the combined output of Germany, Austria and occupied Czechoslovakia. Of this great total the United Kingdom produces three-quarters, and of that share three-quarters is being sent abroad.

Now the great production of the United States rolls on—war expenditures of \$90,000,000,000 this year—a half of this in fighting material—guns, munitions, planes, tanks, motor vehicles, ships, etc.—enough to equip 10,000,000 men in their own services and furnish Lend-Lease supplies to Allied forces and civilians of \$9,000,000,000 annually.

In Canada production of armament has not been as large this year as was at first projected. There have been excess accumulations of certain supplies, scarcity of materials, time spent on re-engineering resulting from simplified specifications and cost-saving devices, and in some areas labour shortages and unfortunate labour disturbances. Yet the national effort as a whole this year was on a vastly greater scale than in 1942, expenditures of the Dominion of Canada for war purposes increasing by 40 per cent. to \$3,947,000,000.

ENTERPRISE MENACED

Such has Canada done as a nation at war. Despite these accomplishments, both of labour and the men by whose own initiative and under whose guidance have been built great enterprises and who have given the benefit of their years of personal experience, there is being fostered in some quarters an agitation against free enterprise, whether it be individual or corporate. These reflections are aimed to cast doubt, suspicion and prejudice against any business—first against the large corporations calling them monopolistic, but aimed also at any individual enterprise. Apparently distrusting all motives and capabilities but their own, those behind the movement advocate a new system under which all production, labour and distribution would be directed by them alone.

DANGERS TO ALL CLASSES

Any such programme demands thoughtful examination by every citizen, for however well-intentioned these proposals for bureaucratic control may be, they have elements of danger for all classes: farmers and other producers, manufacturers, tradesmen, professional people and wage-earners. The inevitable end of such a system is a form of dictatorship and domination of the national economy, with capital, production and labour committed to whatever ventures,

whether leaders

Apart altogether from shareholders in corporations, our system of individual enterprise actually is made up of over 1,250,000 proprietors of business in Canada. These proprietors are the owners of farms, factories, mills, workshops, retail stores and other small business establishments. The interests of this vast number of citizens engaged in enterprise on their own account, as well as others, would be greatly endangered by permanent economic control, and they should not be misguided by the argument that complete socialism is feasible merely by control of key industries. Socialism cannot stop short of absolute control of every individual business unit, small and large.

BANKING

The most ardent supporters of government regimentation extend their arguments to nationalization of banking. So far, they do not claim that the Canadian banking system is inadequate or inefficient.

It seems that there persists among advocates of nationalized banking the idea that the chartered banks monopolize credit in some measure for the so-called "big interests". Moreover, it is implied that the banks control, partly or wholly, the "big interests", or that the "big interests" control them, erroneous assumptions since no bank, so far as we know, has any large stock holdings in any trading corporation, nor has any "big interest" any important holding in bank stocks. The greater part of the business of our ten chartered banks, which are highly competitive, is directly with the general public through over 3,000 branches manned by staffs trained to render impartial community service, principally on their individual responsibility. In this Bank, for example, branch managers deal directly with fully nine-tenths of the borrowing transactions through their own offices, making thousands of loans each year to all classes of the public, manufacturers, traders, farmers, wage-earners and others.

Nationalization of the Canadian banking system would be monopolistic banking in the true sense of the word, for then all the banking business of the people of Canada would be under political control and each individual's account be subject to scrutiny by a representative of socialistic authority. Surely the millions of people who constitute the banking public—the four million depositors and the hundreds of thousands of borrowers—would not wish to submit to such results of nationalization.

ENTERPRISE THE BEST ROAD

The people of Canada have the choice of two roads. One is paved with promises that a socialistic government—no matter how the result is to be obtained—can guarantee security and an abundant life for all from some imaginary source of wealth and well-being. Always this road has ended in economic disaster.

The other road is our present system of free enterprise. We do not say that it has been altogether smooth, and that no mistakes have been made by those who have followed it, but we do say definitely that it led to Canada's great progress.

We also say with strong confidence that this thoroughfare of enterprise is the only one that can lead to business expansion, full employment and better economic and social opportunities for all. It is the road that will be travelled by a free and happy people.

POST-WAR CONDITIONS

Much of Canada's prosperity comes from the export of her primary producers—the grain growers of the West, the livestock raisers, the miners of metals, the lumbermen, the fishermen and fruit growers—and after the war many more of our manufacturers. To carry on our foreign trade after the

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competitive market, consumers who will make their own choice of goods and who will pay only the price that they can afford. Make no mistake, Canada does not set the export price; that is determined by what the world is willing to pay for what we have to sell, and we must also buy from countries abroad if our export trade is to be maintained.

When peace comes—and we cannot tell what form it will take, whether it will be an armistice with a period of gradual readjustment or whether it will be an abrupt ending which will demand of all of us speedy readjustment to peacetime needs—there is one thing of which we are sure, and that is that we must be prepared to make this period one of the minimum uncertainty. Returning members of the Armed Forces must be absorbed into the routine of commercial life with well-planned efficiency. We may reasonably expect, after the first uncertainties, demands for civilian goods which will bring about a high degree of employment and generally active business. Some of those now trained solely for war work will have to be retrained for peacetime operations, and to accomplish this smoothly there will be required a fine degree of co-operation between labour and management to ensure that both employers and employees will receive their due measure of return for the services which they render.

PERSONAL INITIATIVE NECESSARY FOR PROGRESS

We must remember that Canada's magnificent effort in this war has been due in large measure to the support and initiative of her million odd business enterprises. If political action is allowed to destroy or weaken that initiative, advancement of this country will greatly be retarded, and its natural virility tend to become decadent.

A grave warning from no less a person than the British Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, against bureaucracy was issued in these words, which we quote:

"We must beware of trying to build a society in which nobody counts for anything except the politician or official, a society where enterprise gains no reward and thrift no privileges. I say 'try to build' because of all the races in the world our people would be the last to consent to be governed by a bureaucracy. Freedom is their life-blood. . . . We must expect taxation after the war to be heavier than it was before the war, but we do not intend to shape our plans or levy taxation in a way which by removing personal incentive would destroy initiative and enterprise."

There are still great opportunities in this country—as great as ever in the past—for people with initiative, ability and a progressive spirit. They must be free to go forward as the result of their own individuality and enterprise and feel that this war was fought to preserve that freedom and not to develop and build up a bureaucracy.

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

The Financial Statement now presented shows the aggregate assets of the Bank at \$1,003,183,000, the highest in our history and representing an increase of \$116,522,000 over the corresponding figure of the previous fiscal year. Cash reserves are \$165,559,000 and total quick assets at \$714,660,000 are equivalent to 75.10 per cent. of the Bank's total liabilities to the public.

Our total deposits now stand at \$913,879,000, an increase of \$121,319,000 over last year. This increase is made up principally of \$65,648,000 in demand deposits and \$50,611,000 in deposits bearing interest, the latter notwithstanding the very substantial investments which have been made by our customers in Victory Loan bonds.

It may be interesting at this time to analyze in a general way the make-up

For Canada

Right to Preserve Freedom,
Head Service to Public

of the figures which have just been presented. In the first place we have 1,132,973 deposit accounts, of which 97 per cent. are accounts of individuals. In view of this large number of accounts entrusted to the Bank which we operate solely on the direction of the respective depositors according to their needs, it is necessary for us to maintain large cash reserves, the first line of which is the Bank's holdings of notes of the Bank of Canada and the large balances which it carries at all times on deposit with that institution. Following this first line there is the large investment in the short and medium term securities of the Dominion of Canada. After this background of liquidity there are the Bank's loans to individuals and industry.

The Canadian banks are, of course, at all times anxious to develop their loaning business and in this way assist in the financing of the needs of agriculture, business and enterprise generally. In the past twelve months this Bank has made 201,697 individual loans to its customers and it might be mentioned here that of these over 60 per cent. were for amounts of \$200 or less.

An examination of the figures which I have just outlined shows that while the assets of the Bank are large in the aggregate they mainly counterbalance the liabilities to a great number of individual depositors.

FINE STAFF RECORD

The integral and vitalizing factor in the production of our Balance Sheet is, of course, the staff of the Bank. In the past year the banking system, in addition to its already enlarged day-to-day responsibilities due to war activities, has taken on among other governmental services "coupon banking" for the Ration Board.

In the past year 323 additional members of the staff have joined the services, bringing the total up to 1,618. Of these 45 have given their lives for their country and we shall miss them deeply. I am sure you will join with me in extending to their relatives our sympathy.

With respect to our young men and women now in the services, we would like to add that it is our hope that they will soon be back in civil life and to say that our foremost thought is to see that employment is immediately available for them in the Bank.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

The past year has set a new high record in industrial activity in Canada in response to the greatest requirements for war materials ever known.

On the other hand, the primary industries, agriculture, forestry, mining and fishing, all showed lower production records than in 1942.

General crop out-turns were nearly one-third below those of last year. Apart from the farm labour shortage acute in some of the largest production areas, was the most unfavourable planting and growing weather in many years in Central and Eastern Canada.

As we all know, the shift from a peace to a war economy involves many complicated problems, but the readjustment from a war to a peace basis, which we have to face, presents even greater difficulties. This is because in the first place the shift to war production is a shift from production to meet varied and uncertain requirements of thousands of individual consumers to production to meet a concentrated demand for munitions of war and, in the second place, because under the impulse of patriotic emotion people accept more readily the sacrifices and inconveniences involved. However, the smooth readjustment to peace conditions is hardly less important than the converse and it can be achieved if we all work together with the same determined purpose that has characterized our outstanding national contribution to the successful prosecution of the war.